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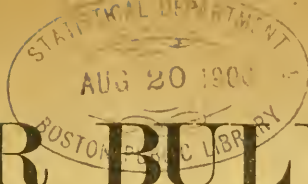
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# LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

## MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 15.

AUGUST.

1900.

CHAPTER 290, ACTS OF 1895.

For the purpose of disseminating information from time to time respecting the state of employment, and other information relative to industrial conditions, the bureau of statistics of labor is authorized to distribute a bulletin, at such regular intervals as it may deem advisable, to be printed by the state printers.

Prepared and Edited by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

HORACE G. WADLIN, *Chief.* CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *First Clerk.* FRANK H. DROWN, *Second Clerk.*

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

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The statistics contained in this article have been tabulated by the Bureau from schedules collected by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union through the agency of Miss Edith G. Fabens. The information was obtained in one of a series of investigations projected by the Union, relating to domestic service, mainly to show the relation of the cost of such service to other necessary items of household expense in families of different sizes. The results, although fragmentary, are presented here as a contribution, in the form of original data, to the interesting subject of the cost of living, and possibly to permit comparison with similar statistics derived from household expense budgets now being collected by agents of this Department.

The families from which these statistics were obtained were all in easy circumstances, and mainly located in the best residential districts of Boston and vicinity. The returns covered nine months or have been brought to the basis of nine months.

The first table presents in detail the different items of expense for each family, with totals, and shows also the number of persons per family.

*With compliments of*

*Horace G. Hadlin,*

*Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Labor.*





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The first table presents in detail the different items of expense for each family, with totals, and shows also the number of persons per family.

OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	Subsistence	Fuel and Lights	Rent	Taxes and Insurance	Servants and Service	Furniture and Fittings and Repairs	Total Expenses	Total Number of Persons in Family
1 . . . . .	\$282.65	\$64.45	-	\$97.28	\$60.26	\$72.75	\$577.39	2
2 . . . . .	328.50	58.50	-	58.50	36.00	76.50	558.00	3
3 . . . . .	451.50	111.42	-	126.88	211.00	328.50	1,929.30	3
4 . . . . .	573.00	143.75	\$600.00	23.00	231.00	130.00	1,700.75	3
5 . . . . .	396.19	79.35	-	99.66	168.83	20.22	764.25	3
6 . . . . .	277.51	62.48	315.00	14.82	124.93	24.90	819.14	3
7 . . . . .	419.05	175.43	582.75	144.92	334.95	214.76	1,871.86	4
8 . . . . .	226.48	85.60	228.69	-	61.18	50.61	652.56	4
9 . . . . .	335.37	52.35	270.00	-	155.20	38.16	851.08	4
10 . . . . .	1,144.50	143.75	-	137.00	262.50	87.50	1,775.25	5
11 . . . . .	459.00	92.25	270.00	-	173.25	54.00	1,048.50	5
12 . . . . .	364.20	106.73	-	286.92	145.62	36.72	940.19	5
13 . . . . .	297.56	96.85	-	161.97	192.81	32.40	721.59	5
14 . . . . .	374.09	114.26	-	12.61	141.41	37.84	680.21	5

OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	Sub-sistence	Fuel and Lights	Rent	Taxes and Insurance	Servants and Service	Furniture and Fittings and Repairs	Total Expenses	Total Number of Persons in Family
15 . . . . .	\$415.39	\$140.32	-	\$270.27	\$137.59	\$32.23	\$995.80	5
16 . . . . .	292.32	85.75	-	164.10	132.70	51.25	726.12	5
17 . . . . .	586.48	128.00	\$600.00	42.00	196.78	17.49	1,570.75	5
18 . . . . .	273.05	23.76	189.00	-	143.63	35.17	664.61	5
19 . . . . .	339.89	92.94	270.00	19.20	145.88	20.10	888.01	5
20 . . . . .	297.80	56.38	-	109.99	135.10	57.48	656.75	5
21 . . . . .	466.11	46.90	-	270.02	168.46	37.10	988.50	6
22 . . . . .	735.24	105.44	369.00	10.95	210.92	167.98	1,599.53	6
23 . . . . .	563.74	81.36	-	129.83	202.77	99.92	1,077.62	6
24 . . . . .	401.84	50.48	-	126.00	179.90	30.49	788.71	8
25 . . . . .	822.30	309.90	-	244.41	475.52	707.08	2,559.21	4
26 . . . . .	1,342.82	294.43	1,800.00	28.00	558.26	334.81	4,358.32	4
27 . . . . .	997.61	90.94	2,100.03	-	390.01	24.33	3,602.92	4
28 . . . . .	843.30	167.25	-	211.18	441.95	193.33	1,857.01	4
29 . . . . .	315.47	157.00	-	198.00	296.00	239.00	1,205.47	4
30 . . . . .	1,232.00	118.00	1,200.00	183.00	666.00	200.00	3,599.00	5
31 . . . . .	540.00	135.00	360.00	15.75	270.00	20.25	1,341.00	5
32 . . . . .	295.60	80.40	216.00	26.00	180.75	2.40	801.15	5
33 . . . . .	1,138.40	225.36	-	171.00	452.41	391.52	2,378.69	5
34 . . . . .	938.02	197.36	-	397.68	444.73	362.40	2,340.19	5
35 . . . . .	633.62	242.49	751.50	446.23	469.64	108.03	2,651.51	5
36 . . . . .	444.08	135.94	299.97	17.50	220.85	57.41	1,175.75	5
37 . . . . .	699.50	175.36	675.00	-	337.50	-	1,887.36	6
38 . . . . .	1,429.27	437.79	-	197.88	615.69	658.33	3,338.96	6
39 . . . . .	668.62	102.80	1,350.00	117.00	476.71	649.00	3,364.13	6
40 . . . . .	866.92	89.00	600.30	31.50	341.26	-	1,928.98	6
41 . . . . .	948.73	189.00	-	189.63	541.53	408.34	2,277.23	6
42 . . . . .	494.36	90.35	-	70.26	246.00	115.78	1,016.75	6
43 . . . . .	813.25	209.20	900.00	20.00	612.00	150.00	2,704.45	7
44 . . . . .	789.00	130.00	450.00	-	346.50	130.00	1,845.50	7
45 . . . . .	361.00	73.05	162.00	-	142.95	15.00	754.00	7
46 . . . . .	450.00	150.90	-	201.60	272.25	137.95	1,212.70	8
47 . . . . .	631.17	116.89	-	120.00	446.39	50.29	1,364.74	8
48 . . . . .	668.29	148.69	374.97	-	240.29	76.65	1,508.89	8
49 . . . . .	1,405.37	142.87	495.00	29.70	362.99	142.47	2,578.40	9
50 . . . . .	1,222.41	245.40	2,115.00	-	794.57	-	4,377.38	9
51 . . . . .	843.12	191.25	-	222.75	355.50	225.00	1,837.62	10
52 . . . . .	1,055.22	228.19	-	443.04	381.88	1,782.39	3,891.72	11
53 . . . . .	1,745.67	287.00	810.00	36.00	455.76	100.77	3,435.20	17
54 . . . . .	1,383.35	145.34	-	408.00	613.00	562.89	3,112.58	5
55 . . . . .	985.00	185.00	1,125.00	29.00	562.50	137.50	3,024.00	6
56 . . . . .	804.64	128.80	-	245.46	891.82	64.57	2,135.29	6
57 . . . . .	1,680.44	200.00	600.00	-	770.13	182.91	3,433.48	7
58 . . . . .	926.53	180.50	1,350.00	31.00	620.27	107.50	3,215.80	7
59 . . . . .	1,023.66	237.81	-	369.26	598.93	156.57	2,386.23	7
60 . . . . .	1,401.22	452.96	-	492.92	720.00	470.26	3,537.36	7
61 . . . . .	554.84	245.78	-	47.60	590.38	44.03	1,482.63	7
62 . . . . .	649.00	168.75	-	257.50	513.00	93.75	1,682.00	7
63 . . . . .	841.50	139.50	900.00	225.90	954.00	234.00	3,294.90	8
64 . . . . .	1,330.67	234.00	-	178.78	659.75	291.03	2,694.23	8
65 . . . . .	836.71	84.71	675.00	26.00	523.95	47.25	2,193.62	9
66 . . . . .	1,604.48	220.00	450.00	875.00	746.50	950.00	4,845.98	11
67 . . . . .	1,352.12	252.65	-	481.64	946.82	193.33	3,226.56	8
68 . . . . .	2,368.63	320.44	1,275.00	24.00	1,277.37	147.22	5,412.66	10
69 . . . . .	1,577.82	116.75	374.94	45.00	795.32	245.44	3,155.27	10
70 . . . . .	2,108.00	300.00	-	420.00	1,135.00	350.00	4,313.00	12

The figures contained in this table range from a total expense for nine months amounting to \$558, reported from a single family of but three

persons, to that of \$5,412.66 reported for a family of 10 persons. In order that the statistics of the different families may be studied in their relations to one another, and also to bring out the relations of the different elements of expenditures in each family, the following table of percentages is presented:

OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EXPENSES					
	Sub- sistence	Fuel and Lights	Rent	Taxes and Insurance	Servants and Service	Furniture and Fittings and Repairs
1	48.95	11.16	-	16.85	10.44	12.60
2	58.87	10.49	-	10.49	6.45	13.70
3	36.73	9.06	-	10.32	17.17	26.72
4	33.69	8.45	35.28	1.35	13.58	7.65
5	51.84	10.38	-	13.04	22.09	2.65
6	33.88	7.63	38.45	1.75	15.25	3.04
7	22.39	9.37	31.13	7.74	17.90	11.47
8	34.71	13.12	35.05	-	9.37	7.76
9	39.41	6.15	31.72	-	18.24	4.48
10	64.47	8.10	-	7.72	14.78	4.93
11	43.78	8.80	25.75	-	16.52	5.15
12	38.74	11.35	-	30.52	15.49	3.90
13	41.24	13.42	-	14.13	26.72	4.49
14	55.00	16.80	-	1.85	20.79	5.56
15	41.71	14.09	-	27.14	13.82	3.24
16	40.26	11.81	-	22.60	18.27	7.06
17	37.34	8.15	38.20	2.67	12.53	1.11
18	41.08	3.58	28.44	-	21.61	5.29
19	38.28	10.47	30.40	2.16	16.43	2.26
20	45.34	8.58	-	16.75	20.57	8.76
21	47.15	4.75	-	27.31	17.04	3.75
22	45.97	6.59	23.07	0.68	13.19	10.50
23	52.31	7.55	-	12.05	18.82	9.27
24	50.95	6.40	-	15.97	22.81	3.87
25	32.13	12.11	-	9.55	18.58	27.63
26	30.81	6.76	41.30	0.64	12.81	7.68
27	27.69	2.52	58.29	-	10.82	0.68
28	45.41	9.01	-	11.37	23.80	10.41
29	26.17	13.02	-	16.43	24.55	19.83
30	34.23	3.28	33.34	5.08	18.51	5.56
31	40.27	10.07	26.85	1.17	20.13	1.51
32	36.90	10.04	26.96	3.24	22.56	0.30
33	47.86	9.47	-	7.19	19.02	16.46
34	40.08	8.43	-	16.99	19.01	15.49
35	23.90	9.15	28.34	16.83	17.71	4.07
36	37.77	11.56	25.51	1.49	18.79	4.88
37	37.06	9.29	35.77	-	17.88	-
38	42.80	13.11	-	5.93	18.44	19.72
39	19.87	3.06	40.13	3.48	14.17	19.29
40	44.94	4.62	31.12	1.63	17.69	-
41	41.66	8.30	-	8.33	23.78	17.93
42	48.62	8.89	-	6.91	24.19	11.39
43	30.07	7.74	33.28	0.74	22.62	5.55
44	42.75	7.05	24.38	-	18.77	7.05
45	47.88	9.69	21.48	-	18.96	1.99
46	37.11	12.44	-	16.62	22.45	11.38
47	46.25	8.57	-	8.79	32.71	3.68
48	44.29	9.85	24.85	-	15.93	5.08
49	54.50	5.54	19.20	1.15	14.08	5.53
50	27.92	5.61	48.32	-	18.15	-
51	45.88	10.41	-	12.12	19.35	12.24

OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EXPENSES					
	Subsistence	Fuel and Lights	Rent	Taxes and Insurance	Servants and Service	Furniture and Fittings and Repairs
52 . . . . .	27.12	5.86	-	11.38	9.81	45.83
53 . . . . .	50.82	8.35	23.58	1.05	13.27	2.93
54 . . . . .	44.44	4.67	-	13.11	19.69	18.09
55 . . . . .	32.57	6.12	37.20	0.96	18.60	4.55
56 . . . . .	37.68	6.03	-	11.50	41.77	3.02
57 . . . . .	48.94	5.83	17.47	-	22.43	5.33
58 . . . . .	28.81	5.61	41.98	0.97	19.29	3.34
59 . . . . .	42.90	9.97	-	15.47	25.10	6.56
60 . . . . .	39.61	12.81	-	13.94	20.35	13.29
61 . . . . .	37.42	16.58	-	3.21	39.82	2.97
62 . . . . .	38.59	10.03	-	15.31	30.50	5.57
63 . . . . .	25.54	4.23	27.32	6.86	28.95	7.10
64 . . . . .	49.39	8.68	-	6.64	24.49	10.80
65 . . . . .	38.14	3.86	30.77	1.19	23.89	2.15
66 . . . . .	33.11	4.54	9.29	18.06	15.40	19.60
67 . . . . .	41.91	7.83	-	14.93	29.34	5.99
68 . . . . .	43.76	5.92	23.56	0.44	23.60	2.72
69 . . . . .	50.00	3.70	11.88	1.43	25.21	7.78
70 . . . . .	48.87	6.96	-	9.74	26.32	8.11

In this table the office number given to each family is the same as in the preceding table, and enables the percentages to be connected with the figures upon which they are based, as previously presented.

Referring briefly to the leading items of expense, it may be pointed out that the expense for subsistence ranges from 19.87 per cent of the aggregate to as high as 64.47 per cent; that for rent from 9.29 per cent to 58.29; and that for servants and service from 6.45 per cent to 41.77. In each case the minimum and maximum percentages quoted are apparently exceptional instances. This is more clearly brought out, and the practical bearing of the figures more clearly seen in the next two tables in which the expenses are brought to an average by specified sized families. The one first presented contains numerical averages.

CLASSIFICATION OF SIZE OF FAMILY.	Number of Families	AVERAGE COST FOR SPECIFIED SIZED FAMILIES FOR—						
		Subsistence	Fuel and Lights	Rent	Taxes and Insurance	Servants and Service	Furniture and Fittings and Repairs	Total Expenses
2 persons, . . . . .	1	\$282.65	\$64.45	-	\$97.28	\$60.26	\$72.75	\$577.39
3 persons, . . . . .	5	405.31	91.10	\$457.50	64.47	154.35	116.02	1,014.29
4 persons, . . . . .	8	662.80	166.61	996.29	165.30	339.13	225.26	2,119.80
5 persons, . . . . .	19	692.60	124.26	461.83	165.25	269.72	114.06	1,477.24
6 persons, . . . . .	11	787.47	148.35	823.86	129.15	417.74	259.84	2,058.04
7 persons, . . . . .	9	910.99	210.89	692.40	203.05	546.02	150.00	2,337.34
8 persons, . . . . .	7	810.80	156.16	637.49	222.32	528.49	144.82	2,012.96
9 persons, . . . . .	3	1,134.83	157.66	1,095.00	27.85	560.50	94.86	3,049.80
10 persons, . . . . .	3	1,596.52	209.48	824.97	97.25	809.40	205.89	3,468.52
11 persons, . . . . .	2	1,329.85	224.10	450.00	659.02	564.19	1,366.70	4,368.85
12 persons, . . . . .	1	2,108.00	300.00	-	420.00	1,135.00	350.00	4,313.00
17 persons, . . . . .	1	1,745.67	287.00	810.00	36.00	455.76	100.77	3,435.20



The family of two persons, one instance only appearing, reports a total expenditure for nine months of \$577.39, the cost of subsistence requiring \$282.65; fuel and lights, \$64.45; and servants and service, \$60.26. The items taxes and insurance (there being no rent expense in this case), and furniture and fittings and repairs may be aggregated, resulting in a total of \$170.03 which may be considered as the expense of housing. To cite another line of figures from the table, the families of five persons, 19 in number, show an average per family for subsistence of \$602.60; fuel and lights, \$124.26; servants and service, \$269.72; and for housing, including the items of rent, taxes and insurance, and furniture and fittings and repairs, \$741.14.

The next table, in which the figures are brought to the percentage basis, is perhaps more easily comprehended.

CLASSIFICATION OF SIZE OF FAMILY.	Number of Families	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EXPENSES FOR—						
		Sub- sistence	Fuel and Lights	Rent	Taxes and Insurance	Servants and Service	Furniture and Fittings and Repairs	
2 persons, . . . . .	1	48.95	11.16	—	16.85	10.44	12.60	
3 persons, . . . . .	5	39.96	8.98	18.04	6.36	15.22	11.44	
4 persons, . . . . .	8	31.27	7.86	29.37	4.87	16.00	10.63	
5 persons, . . . . .	19	40.79	8.41	14.81	10.01	18.26	7.72	
6 persons, . . . . .	11	38.26	7.21	18.20	5.70	20.30	10.33	
7 persons, . . . . .	9	38.97	9.02	16.45	5.79	23.35	6.42	
8 persons, . . . . .	7	40.28	7.76	9.05	9.47	26.25	7.19	
9 persons, . . . . .	3	37.87	5.17	35.90	0.61	18.38	2.07	
10 persons, . . . . .	3	46.03	6.04	15.86	2.80	23.33	5.94	
11 persons, . . . . .	2	30.44	5.13	5.15	15.09	12.91	31.28	
12 persons, . . . . .	1	48.87	6.96	—	9.74	26.32	8.11	
17 persons, . . . . .	1	50.82	8.35	23.58	1.05	13.27	2.93	

The family of two persons shows 48.95 per cent of its entire expense for subsistence, and 10.44 per cent for servants and service. The range of proportional expense for subsistence, all families being considered, is from 30.44 (the average percentage for the families of 11 persons) to 50.82 per cent, reported for the family of 17 persons. The range of proportional expense for servants and service is from 10.44 per cent for the family of two persons to 26.32 per cent for the families of 12 persons. Excluding the families of less than four persons or more than eight persons, the range of proportional expense for servants and service is from 16 to 26.25 per cent. Excluding the families of two and three persons, at one extremity of the scale, and the families of 11 and 17 persons, at the other extremity, the percentage of average total expense which is devoted to servants and service either closely approximates or somewhat exceeds one-half the percentage of average total expense devoted to subsistence.

In the next presentation the total cost of subsistence is subdivided so as to show by percentages, for families of the different sizes, the relative cost of groceries, provisions, fish, ice, and sundries.

CLASSIFICATION OF SIZE OF FAMILIES.	Number of Families	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL COST OF SUBSISTENCE FOR—				
		Groceries	Provisions	Fish	Ice	Sundries
3 persons, . . . . .	3	26.44	49.46	4.81	2.22	17.07
4 persons, . . . . .	7	28.75	59.60	5.60	2.22	3.83
5 persons, . . . . .	14	25.79	49.17	6.04	3.11	15.89
6 persons, . . . . .	10	22.35	52.38	4.34	2.72	18.21
7 persons, . . . . .	9	29.18	50.54	4.59	3.69	12.00
8 persons, . . . . .	4	22.84	59.35	2.43	1.70	13.68
9 persons, . . . . .	3	22.24	55.53	5.99	2.05	14.19
10 persons, . . . . .	2	23.20	60.52	3.10	1.77	11.41
11 persons, . . . . .	1	26.88	49.98	4.67	2.34	16.13
12 persons, . . . . .	1	22.53	44.59	1.90	1.95	29.03
17 persons, . . . . .	1	35.44	44.34	3.63	0.79	15.80

In this table the family of two persons is not included, and some of the families of other sizes are necessarily omitted owing to deficient information, which prevented an apportionment of the expense for subsistence under the different heads. The cost of groceries ranges from 22.24 to 35.44 per cent of the total cost of subsistence; that of provisions from 44.34 to 60.52 per cent; fish from 1.90 to 6.04 per cent; ice from 0.79 to 3.69 per cent; and sundries from 3.83 to 29.03 per cent. Under this last term, more or less indefinite, are included meals purchased out of the house, food purchased already cooked, ice cream, etc.

The next table gives the number of members of each family, the number of servants, the total number of persons, the number of rooms occupied, average number of persons to a room, whether home was owned or rented, and the average cost of subsistence per week for each family and person. In this table the question of whether the home was owned or rented, not specifically answered on the schedule of replies, has been determined according to whether rent was paid or not.

OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	Number of Members in Family	Number of Servants in Family	Total Number of Persons in Family	Total Number of Rooms Occupied	Average Number of Persons to a Room	Whether Home was Owned or Rented	AVERAGE COST OF SUBSISTENCE PER WEEK	
							per Family	per Person
1 . . . . .	2	—	2	10	0.20	Owned	\$7.25	\$3.63
2 . . . . .	3	—	3	10	0.30	Owned	8.42	2.81
3 . . . . .	2	1	3	9	0.33	Owned	11.58	3.86
4 . . . . .	2	1	3	10	0.30	Rented	14.69	4.90
5 . . . . .	2	1	3	11	0.27	Owned	10.16	3.39
6 . . . . .	2	1	3	8	0.38	Rented	7.12	2.37
7 . . . . .	3	1	4	10	0.40	Owned and Rented*	10.74	2.69
8 . . . . .	3	1	4	9	0.44	Rented	5.81	1.45
9 . . . . .	3	1	4	8	0.50	Rented	8.60	2.15
10 . . . . .	4	1	5	11	0.45	Owned	29.35	5.87
11 . . . . .	4	1	5	9	0.56	Rented	11.77	2.35
12 . . . . .	4	1	5	12	0.42	Owned	9.34	1.87
13 . . . . .	4	1	5	16	0.31	Owned	7.63	1.53
14 . . . . .	4	1	5	11	0.45	Owned	9.59	1.92
15 . . . . .	4	1	5	11	0.45	Owned	10.65	2.13

\* This family had two houses.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

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OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	Number of Members in Family	Number of Servants in Family	Total Number of Persons in Family	Total Number of Rooms Occupied	Average Number of Persons to a Room	Whether Home was Owned or Rented	AVERAGE COST OF SUBSISTENCE PER WEEK	
							per Family	per Person
16	4	1	5	11	0.45	Owned	\$7.50	\$1.50
17	4	1	5	11	0.45	Rented	15.04	3.01
18	4	1	5	6	0.83	Rented	7.00	1.40
19	4	1	5	10	0.50	Rented	8.72	1.74
20	4	1	5	13	0.38	Owned	7.64	1.53
21	5	1	6	12	0.50	Owned	11.95	1.99
22	5	1	6	10	0.60	Rented	18.85	3.14
23	5	1	6	16	0.38	Owned	14.45	2.41
24	7	1	8	11	0.73	Owned	10.30	1.29
25	2	2	4	13	0.31	Owned	21.08	5.27
26	2	2	4	13	0.31	Owned	34.43	8.61
27	2	2	4	9	0.44	Rented	25.58	6.40
28	2	2	4	11	0.36	Owned	21.62	5.41
29	2	2	4	11	0.36	Owned	8.09	2.02
30	3	2	5	10	0.50	Owned and Rented	31.59	6.32
31	3	2	5	12	0.42	Rented	13.85	2.77
32	3	2	5	7	0.71	Rented	7.58	1.52
33	3	2	5	13	0.38	Owned	29.19	5.84
34	3	2	5	15	0.33	Owned	24.05	4.81
35	3	2	5	18	0.28	Owned and Rented	16.25	3.25
36	3	2	5	9	0.56	Rented	11.39	2.28
37	4	2	6	14	0.43	Rented	17.94	2.99
38	4	2	6	16	0.38	Owned	36.65	6.11
39	4	2	6	8	0.75	Owned and Rented	17.14	2.86
40	4	2	6	10	0.60	Rented	22.23	3.71
41	4	2	6	14	0.43	Owned	24.33	4.06
42	4	2	6	8	0.75	Owned	12.68	2.11
43	5	2	7	12	0.58	Rented	20.85	2.98
44	5	2	7	10	0.70	Rented	20.23	2.89
45	5	2	7	10	0.70	Rented	9.26	1.32
46	6	2	8	13	0.62	Owned	11.54	1.44
47	6	2	8	11	0.73	Owned	16.18	2.02
48	6	2	8	10	0.80	Rented	17.14	2.14
49	7	2	9	7	1.29	Rented	36.04	4.00
50	7	2	9	11	0.82	Rented	31.34	3.48
51	8	2	10	14	0.71	Owned	21.62	2.16
52	9	2	11	14	0.79	Owned	27.06	2.46
53	15	2	17	15	1.13	Rented	44.76	2.63
54	2	3	5	11	0.45	Owned	35.47	7.09
55	3	3	6	12	0.50	Rented	25.26	4.21
56	3	3	6	12	0.50	Owned	20.63	3.44
57	4	3	7	11	0.64	Rented	43.09	6.16
58	4	3	7	11	0.64	Rented	23.76	3.39
59	4	3	7	14	0.50	Owned	26.25	3.75
60	4	3	7	14	0.50	Owned	35.93	5.13
61	4	3	7	13	0.54	Owned	14.23	2.03
62	4	3	7	20	0.35	Owned	16.64	2.38
63	5	3	8	19	0.42	Owned and Rented	21.58	2.70
64	5	3	8	13	0.62	Owned	34.12	4.27
65	6	3	9	11	0.82	Rented	21.45	2.38
66	8	3	11	17	0.65	Owned and Rented	41.14	3.74
67	4	4	8	12	0.67	Owned	34.67	4.33
68	6	4	10	13	0.77	Rented	60.73	6.07
69	6	4	10	11	0.91	Owned and Rented	40.46	4.05
70	8	4	12	17	0.71	Owned	54.05	4.50

With reference to the 70 families included in the foregoing table, two reported no servants; 22, one servant; 29, two servants; 13, three servants; and four reported four servants. The items pertaining to rooms, whether home was owned or rented, and the average cost of subsistence are presented by families of different sizes in the following table:

CLASSIFICA- TION OF SIZE OF FAMILY.	Number of Families	Total Number of Rooms Occupied	Average Number of Rooms Occupied	Average Number of Persons to a Room	WHETHER HOME WAS --			AVERAGE COST OF SUB- SISTENCE PER WEEK	
					Owned	Rented	Owned and Rented	Per Family	Per Person
2 persons, . . .	1	10	10.00	0.20	1	-	-	\$7.25	\$3.63
3 persons, . . .	5	48	9.60	0.31	3	2	-	10.39	3.46
4 persons, . . .	8	84	10.50	0.38	4	3	1	16.99	4.25
5 persons, . . .	19	216	11.37	0.44	10	7	2	15.45	3.09
6 persons, . . .	11	132	12.00	0.50	6	4	1	20.19	3.37
7 persons, . . .	9	115	12.78	0.55	4	5	-	23.36	3.34
8 persons, . . .	7	89	12.71	0.63	5	1	1	20.79	2.60
9 persons, . . .	3	29	9.67	0.93	-	3	-	29.61	3.29
10 persons, . . .	3	38	12.67	0.79	1	1	1	40.94	4.09
11 persons, . . .	2	31	15.50	0.71	1	-	1	34.10	3.10
12 persons, . . .	1	17	17.00	0.71	1	-	-	54.05	4.50
17 persons, . . .	1	15	15.00	0.88	-	1	-	44.76	2.63

The average cost of subsistence per family ranges from \$7.25 (family of two persons) to \$54.05 (family of 12 persons); but this wide range disappears when the average cost per person is scanned, the latter ranging from \$2.60 (families of eight persons) to \$4.50 (family of 12 persons).

The schedule of interrogatories contained a section relating to meals served to guests, and the statistics contained in the replies are given in the two tables that follow. The first presents for each family the number of meals served to guests (total for nine months and the average number per week), the number of persons per family, and the average cost of subsistence per family.

OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	Total Number of Meals served to Guests	Average Number of Meals served to Guests per Week	Number of Persons in Family	Average Cost of Subsistence per Family per Week
1 . . . . .	293	7.51	2	\$7.25
3 . . . . .	60	1.54	3	11.58
4 . . . . .	225	5.77	3	14.69
5 . . . . .	72	1.85	3	10.16
6 . . . . .	246	6.31	3	7.12
7 . . . . .	300	7.69	4	10.74
8 . . . . .	126	3.23	4	5.81
10 . . . . .	150	3.85	5	29.35
11 . . . . .	135	3.46	5	11.77
12 . . . . .	600	15.38	5	9.34
14 . . . . .	180	4.62	5	9.59
15 . . . . .	113	2.90	5	10.65
16 . . . . .	129	3.31	5	7.50
17 . . . . .	225	5.77	5	15.04
18 . . . . .	109	2.79	5	7.00
19 . . . . .	155	3.97	5	8.72
20 . . . . .	223	5.72	5	7.64



OFFICE NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	Total Number of Meals served to Guests	Average Number of Meals served to Guests per Week	Number of Persons in Family	Average Cost of Subsistence per Family per Week
21 . . . . .	464	11.90	6	11.95
23 . . . . .	45	1.15	6	14.45
25 . . . . .	160	4.10	4	21.08
27 . . . . .	359	9.21	4	25.58
28 . . . . .	270	6.92	4	21.62
29 . . . . .	108	2.77	4	8.09
31 . . . . .	288	7.38	5	13.85
32 . . . . .	72	1.85	5	7.58
33 . . . . .	450	11.54	5	29.19
34 . . . . .	449	11.51	5	24.05
35 . . . . .	815	20.90	5	16.25
38 . . . . .	180	4.62	6	36.65
39 . . . . .	290	7.44	6	17.14
40 . . . . .	289	7.41	6	22.23
41 . . . . .	279	7.15	6	24.33
42 . . . . .	54	1.38	6	12.68
44 . . . . .	225	5.77	7	20.23
47 . . . . .	39	1.00	8	16.18
48 . . . . .	79	2.03	8	17.14
49 . . . . .	849	21.77	9	36.04
50 . . . . .	132	3.38	9	31.34
51 . . . . .	225	5.77	10	21.62
55 . . . . .	100	2.56	6	25.26
56 . . . . .	83	2.13	6	20.63
58 . . . . .	116	2.97	7	23.76
60 . . . . .	122	3.13	7	35.93
61 . . . . .	137	3.51	7	14.23
64 . . . . .	117	3.00	8	34.12
65 . . . . .	466	11.95	9	21.45
66 . . . . .	244	6.26	11	41.14
70 . . . . .	500	12.82	12	54.05

The final table brings under a condensed classification the detailed statistics contained in the foregoing presentation, with averages as to persons in the family and cost of subsistence per week.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUMBER OF MEALS SERVED TO GUESTS.	Number of Families serving Specified Number of Meals to Guests	Average Number of Persons in Families serving Specified Number of Meals to Guests	Average Cost of Subsistence per Family per Week
Under 100 meals, . . . . .	8	5.63	\$13.80
100 but under 200 meals, . . . . .	17	5.71	18.87
200 but under 300 meals, . . . . .	13	5.62	17.99
300 but under 400 meals, . . . . .	2	4.00	18.16
400 but under 500 meals, . . . . .	4	6.25	21.66
500 but under 600 meals, . . . . .	1	12.00	54.05
600 but under 700 meals, . . . . .	1	5.00	9.34
800 meals and over, . . . . .	2	7.00	26.14

The table, it will be remembered, covers nine months. In that time eight families served less than 100 meals to guests, the average number of persons in each family being 5.63, and the average weekly cost of subsistence per family being \$13.80.

On the other hand, two families report 800 or more meals served to guests, the average number of persons in these families being seven, and the average weekly cost of subsistence being \$26.14. The average weekly cost of subsistence to families of each specified size, serving meals to guests as specified in this table, may be compared with average cost of subsistence to all families shown in the table on page 96.

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### COMPARATIVE OCCUPATION STATISTICS FOR THE CITIES OF FALL RIVER, NEW BEDFORD, AND TAUNTON.

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In Part 1 of Volume IV of the Massachusetts State Census of 1895, the occupations of the people, with distinction by sex, are given for each city and town in the Commonwealth, classified under 22 general headings, or grand divisions of the population. These classes include those engaged in the government service, in the various professions, in certain branches of personal service, in domestic service of all kinds, in trade, in transportation, in agriculture, in the fisheries, in manufactures, in mining, as laborers, as apprentices, children 14 years or under at work, the remaining classes being composed of those not engaged in gainful or productive occupations, the principal ones being those who have retired from active employment, those dependent upon others for their support, and that very large class called At Home consisting principally of children under five years of age, and including many living at home but not engaged in any gainful pursuits.

Part 2 of the same volume contains further specification of occupations in each of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth in the counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, and Dukes, the information supplied being of a much more detailed character. For instance, instead of classifying all persons working for the government under one head, in this second presentation the number working for the National, State, and city and town governments, and those belonging to the army and navy are specified in detail. In addition to the number of persons in each of these divisions of employment, facts are supplied concerning their ages, the number who are illiterate, and the years of residence in the United States.

In like manner, the other general classes are subdivided so that the information may be presented in a more detailed manner, as, for instance, under the general class Manufactures, there are 81 specifications of industries, such as the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, Cotton Goods, Furniture, Machines and Machinery, Woollen Goods, etc.

It would be, of course, impossible within the compass of a few pages of this Bulletin to present the information which covers hundreds of pages in the Census volume referred to, and the reader is referred to those volumes for such complete information, if he desires it. The object of this article is to bring into direct comparison certain occupation statistics of the three cities of Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton in Bristol County.

The first table shows for the city of Fall River the classes of occupation, the number of males, females, and the number of both sexes in each class, together with a column showing the percentages of both sexes of the total population.

*Occupation Statistics (by Classes) for Fall River: By Sex, with Percentages.*

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Total Population
Government, . . . . .	487	21	508	0.57
Professional, . . . . .	430	434	864	0.97
Domestic service, . . . . .	272	16,880	17,152	19.23
Personal service, . . . . .	903	346	1,249	1.40
Trade, . . . . .	3,434	558	3,992	4.47
Transportation, . . . . .	1,904	4	1,908	2.14
Agriculture, . . . . .	149	2	151	0.17
Fisheries, the . . . . .	13	-	13	0.01
Manufactures, . . . . .	16,406	12,635	29,041	32.56
Mining, . . . . .	129	-	129	0.14
Laborers, . . . . .	2,542	9	2,551	2.86
Apprentices, . . . . .	117	23	140	0.16
Children at work, . . . . .	408	356	764	0.86
Scholars, . . . . .	7,862	7,830	15,692	17.59
Students, . . . . .	89	103	192	0.21
Aggregate of seven unemployed or non-productive classes, . . . . .	7,559	7,298	14,857	16.66
TOTALS, . . . . .	42,704	46,499	89,203	100.00

The second table presents the same line of statistics for the city of New Bedford as has been previously shown for the city of Fall River.

*Occupation Statistics (by Classes) for New Bedford: By Sex, with Percentages.*

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Total Population
Government, . . . . .	394	30	424	0.77
Professional, . . . . .	363	339	702	1.27
Domestic service, . . . . .	260	12,958	13,218	23.92
Personal service, . . . . .	565	351	916	1.66
Trade, . . . . .	2,320	435	2,755	4.99
Transportation, . . . . .	1,319	5	1,324	2.40
Agriculture, . . . . .	178	1	179	0.32
Fisheries, the . . . . .	145	-	145	0.26
Manufactures, . . . . .	9,419	5,238	14,657	26.53
Mining, . . . . .	27	-	27	0.05
Laborers, . . . . .	1,632	48	1,680	3.04

*Occupation Statistics (by Classes) for New Bedford: By Sex, with Percentages*  
— Concluded.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Total Population
Apprentices, . . . . .	137	14	151	0.27
Children at work, . . . . .	186	134	320	0.58
Scholars, . . . . .	4,255	4,487	8,742	15.82
Students, . . . . .	47	37	84	0.15
Aggregate of seven unemployed or non-productive classes, . . . . .	4,911	5,016	9,927	17.97
TOTALS, . . . . .	26,158	29,093	55,251	100.00

The third table is for Taunton and is identical in form with those for the cities of Fall River and New Bedford.

*Occupation Statistics (by Classes) for Taunton: By Sex, with Percentages.*

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Percentages of Total Population
Government, . . . . .	192	93	285	1.05
Professional, . . . . .	190	175	365	1.35
Domestic service, . . . . .	91	6,631	6,722	24.79
Personal service, . . . . .	251	150	401	1.48
Trade, . . . . .	1,116	169	1,285	4.74
Transportation, . . . . .	669	2	671	2.47
Agriculture, . . . . .	192	1	193	0.71
Fisheries, the . . . . .	4	—	4	0.01
Manufactures, . . . . .	4,124	1,699	5,823	21.48
Mining, . . . . .	1	—	1	—*
Laborers, . . . . .	1,442	2	1,444	5.33
Apprentices, . . . . .	86	5	91	0.34
Children at work, . . . . .	56	31	87	0.32
Scholars, . . . . .	2,379	2,226	4,605	16.98
Students, . . . . .	40	21	61	0.23
Aggregate of seven unemployed or non-productive classes, . . . . .	2,314	2,763	5,077	18.72
TOTALS, . . . . .	13,147	13,968	27,115	100.00

\* Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

In stating the principal occupations carried on in the cities of Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton, we virtually present the occupation statistics for the county of Bristol. Of a total population of 219,019 in Bristol County, 171,569, or 78.34 per cent, resided on May 1, 1895, in the three cities under consideration, while the remaining 21.66 per cent were located in the 17 towns of the county. Considering the aggregate population of the three cities, 171,569, there were 89,203 persons, or 51.99 per cent, living in Fall River; 55,251, or 32.20 per cent, in New Bedford; and 27,115, or 15.81 per cent, resident in Taunton.

In considering the figures hereinafter given, it will be of advantage to bear in mind that Fall River has a larger population than New Bedford and Taunton combined; that New Bedford is a little more than twice as



large, regarding population, as Taunton. Brought to an easily comprehended fractional basis, it is near enough for our purpose to bear in mind that of the total population of these three cities, one-half lived in Fall River, one-third in New Bedford, and one-sixth in Taunton.

We will first consider the number of persons engaged in government service. In Fall River, they numbered 508, or 0.57 per cent of the total population of the city; in New Bedford, they numbered 424, or 0.77 per cent, while Taunton had 285, or 1.05 per cent. The large proportion of government employes in Taunton was undoubtedly due to the fact that a State institution is located there.

Those engaged in the various professions numbered 864 in Fall River, 702 in New Bedford, and 365 in Taunton; the percentages of the total population being 0.97 for Fall River, 1.27 for New Bedford, and 1.35 for Taunton.

In Domestic Service are included not only servants working in boarding-houses, lodging-houses, restaurants, and private families, but also those employed as housekeepers engaged in housework without fixed compensation, and also that great body of home workers, the housewives, who, as a rule, receive no stated compensation for their services. This class numbered 17,152 in Fall River, 13,218 in New Bedford, and 6,722 in Taunton; the percentages of the total population being 19.23 for Fall River, 23.92 for New Bedford, and 24.79 for Taunton. As previously stated, Fall River represented half of the population of the three cities, with 17,152 engaged in domestic service, the other two cities representing the other half of city population had 19,940 in the same class, indicating quite a large excess in this class in New Bedford and Taunton as compared with Fall River.

The number engaged in personal service of various kinds was 1,249 in Fall River, 916 in New Bedford, and 401 in Taunton; the proportions being 1.40 per cent for Fall River, 1.66 per cent for New Bedford, and 1.48 per cent for Taunton. It will be seen that the percentages indicate, as far as this class is concerned, about the same number, proportionately, in each city.

In Trade are included merchants and dealers in all kinds of commodities, salesmen and saleswomen, bookkeepers, clerks, and accountants, bankers, and brokers, messengers, porters, etc. In Fall River, this class numbered 3,992; in New Bedford, 2,755; and in Taunton, 1,285; these figures represent 4.47 per cent for Fall River, 4.99 per cent for New Bedford, and 4.74 per cent for Taunton. It will be again noticed that, proportionately, this class has about the same representation in each city.

Transportation includes carriers on roads, on steam railways, and on seas and rivers, comprehending all persons engaged in transportation of freight or passengers. In Fall River, there were 1,908 so engaged, in New Bedford, 1,324, and in Taunton, 671; the proportions being

2.14 per cent for Fall River, 2.40 per cent for New Bedford, and 2.47 per cent for Taunton. Again it will be noticed that, proportionately, this class is about equally represented in each of the three cities considered.

It would hardly be expected that three manufacturing cities like Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton should have many of their inhabitants engaged in agriculture. In Fall River, there were 151, or 0.17 per cent; in New Bedford 179, or 0.32 per cent; and in Taunton 193, or 0.71 per cent, the percentage in Taunton being much larger, proportionately, than in the other two cities.

The statistics of persons employed in the fisheries show that but 162 persons were so employed in the three cities, of whom 145 were residents of New Bedford.

The class designated Manufactures includes all persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, whether employed in the construction of new goods, or in alterations and repairs. The figures show the industrial proclivities of the three cities, for there were so employed in Fall River 29,041 persons, or 32.56 per cent of the total population; in New Bedford the number was 14,657, or 26.53 per cent of the total population; while in Taunton the number so engaged was 5,823, or 21.48 per cent of the total population. It will be seen from these percentages that the greatest number of the population, proportionately, engaged in manufacturing industries was in the city of Fall River.

There were 157 persons engaged in mining, which includes stone-quarrying, etc., in the three cities of whom 129 were residents of Fall River.

By Laborers are meant those persons performing unskilled labor and usually paid for their services by the day. They are called upon to do various kinds of work, usually with pick and shovel, but many are employed in large manufacturing establishments in the transportation of materials from one department to another, and of manufactured goods to the warehouse. This class numbered 2,551 in Fall River, 1,680 in New Bedford, and 1,444 in Taunton; the proportions being 2.86 per cent for Fall River, 3.04 per cent for New Bedford, and 5.33 per cent for Taunton. The greatest number, proportionately, in the city of Taunton is undoubtedly due to the fact that the class of goods manufactured there requires more help for its moving than the articles of lighter weight made in Fall River and New Bedford.

In the class Apprentices are always included those persons not yet adept in any particular branch of business but who are learning the same under the instruction of experienced workmen. They numbered 140 in Fall River, 151 in New Bedford, and 91 in Taunton; the proportions being 0.16 per cent for Fall River, 0.27 per cent for New Bedford, and 0.34 for Taunton.

The class entitled Children at Work comprises those 14 years of

age and under employed in any branch of productive industry. For Fall River they numbered 764, for New Bedford 320, and for Taunton 87; the proportions being 0.86 per cent for Fall River, 0.58 per cent for New Bedford, and 0.32 per cent for Taunton.

By Scholars are meant persons attending public or private schools. There were 15,692 in Fall River, or 17.59 per cent of the total population; 8,742 in New Bedford, or 15.82 per cent of the total population; 4,605 in Taunton, or 16.98 per cent of the total population. It will be seen that, proportionately, Fall River reported the largest school attendance.

Of the class Students, there were 192 in Fall River, 84 in New Bedford, and 61 in Taunton; the percentages being 0.21 for Fall River, 0.15 for New Bedford, and 0.23 for Taunton. The greatest number, proportionately, receiving academic or college education was in Taunton.

In seven unemployed, or non-productive classes, there were 14,857 persons in Fall River, or 16.66 per cent of the total population; 9,927 persons in New Bedford, or 17.97 per cent of the total population; and 5,077 persons in Taunton, or 18.72 per cent of the total population, the largest number, proportionately, being in the city of Taunton.

In taking these persons by classes, the figure representing both sexes has been used, but by reference to the table the respective numbers of males and females in each of the classes considered can be ascertained.

Under the general class Government are included those persons employed by the National government, the State government, by city and town governments, and those engaged in other branches of government service including those in the army and navy. In the city of Fall River, on May 1, 1895, there were 54 males in the service of the National government; of these two were 60 years of age or over. In the city of New Bedford, the employés of the National government numbered 89 males and three females, or a total of 92; of these seven were 60 years of age or over. In the city of Taunton, there were 31 males employed in National government service; of these one was over 60 years of age.

The number of persons engaged in State service in Fall River included 15 males and four females, or a total of 19; of these three were over 60 years of age. In New Bedford, there were 19 males and nine females, or a total of 28; of these four were over 60 years of age. In Taunton, the comparative numbers were 67 males and 83 females, or a total of 150; of these 10 were over 60 years of age, but 17 had resided in the United States one year or less. As previously explained, this large number of employés in State service in Taunton was due to the fact that a State institution is located in that city.

The employés of the city government in Fall River were 407 males and 17 females, or a total of 424; of these 49 were over 60 years of age, and seven had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, those similarly employed were 282 males and 18 females, or a

total of 300; of these 35 were over 60 years of age, and one had resided in the United States less than one year. The comparative numbers for the city of Taunton were 92 males and 10 females, or a total of 102; of these 10 were above 60 years of age.

It will be noticed that in the three cities the number of persons holding positions under government, who had resided in the United States one year or less, numbered 25. Of course these persons were aliens, for they had not lived long enough in the country to become naturalized citizens. The often-discussed question as to whether persons who are not citizens should be entitled to appointments in the government service will have some light thrown upon it by the above figures which show the number of persons so employed. The information given hereinafter relative to the employment of persons in the various branches of industry, who have resided in the United States for a period of but one year or less, will also be found of value in the consideration of this question.

We now pass to the consideration of the second general class, entitled Professional, including those persons whose occupations are connected with religion, the law, medicine, literature, art, music, amusements, education, and science. In Fall River, the number of persons included under the heading Religion numbered 93 males and seven females, or a total of 100, the proportion to population was one in 892; of these 10 were over 60 years of age, and four had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, the number similarly engaged amounted to 75 males and 10 females, or a total of 85, being one in each 650 of the population; of these 11 were over 60 years of age, and three had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, the number similarly employed amounted to 34 males and 12 females, or a total of 46, being one in each 589 of the population; of these seven were over 60 years of age, while one had resided in the United States one year or less.

The greater number of the persons reported as being in occupations connected with religion were clergymen, and the figures indicate a larger number, proportionately, in New Bedford than in Fall River, and a still greater number, proportionately, in Taunton than in either Fall River or New Bedford.

Under the heading Law, those included were principally lawyers, or persons connected with the courts and the administration of justice. They numbered, in Fall River, 38 males, or one to each 2,347 of the population; of these five were over 60 years of age. In New Bedford, the number engaged in a similar line of professional duties amounted to 50 males, or one in each 1,105 of the population; of these eight were over 60 years of age. In Taunton, the number similarly employed amounted to 22 males, or one in each 1,233 of the population; of these five were over 60 years of age. It will be noticed that the largest number, proportionately, was in New Bedford, Taunton coming second, and Fall River third.



Under the heading Medicine, those included were principally physicians and surgeons. In Fall River, there were 105 males and six females, or a total of 111, being one to each 804 of the population; of these 10 were over 60 years of age, and one had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were similarly engaged 89 males and 19 females, or a total of 108, being one in each 512 of the population; of these 13 were over 60 years of age. In Taunton, the persons engaged in similar occupation numbered 43 males and five females, making a total of 48, being one in each 565 of the population; of these two were over 60 years of age.

It will be noticed that the greatest number, proportionately, in this class is found in the city of New Bedford, Taunton ranking second, and Fall River third. It is a noticeable fact that, as regards clergymen, lawyers, and doctors, Fall River has a less number, proportionately, than either New Bedford or Taunton.

Under the heading Literature are included editors, reporters, authors, etc. There were in Fall River, 30 males and two females, making a total of 32, being one in each 2,788 of the population. In New Bedford, the number similarly engaged was 35, of whom 24 were males and 11 were females, averaging one to each 1,579 of the population; of these two were above 60 years of age, and one had lived in the United States one year or less. The figures for Taunton were 12 males and two females, or a total of 14, being an average of one in each 1,937 of the population; of these one person was above 60 years of age.

The number of persons engaged in Art, of various kinds, in Fall River was 16, including 10 males and six females, or one in each 5,575 of the population; of these one person was above 60 years of age. There were 39 in the same class in New Bedford, of whom 23 were males and 16 females. The average was one in each 1,417 of the population. In Taunton, the number similarly engaged included six males and eight females, or a total of 14, being one in each 1,937 of the population.

Under the heading Music were included teachers of vocal and instrumental music, and musicians employed in bands and orchestras. The number so engaged in Fall River was 87, of whom 54 were males and 33 females, being one in each 1,025 of the population; of these three were above 60 years of age. In New Bedford, there were 32 males and 54 females, or a total of 86 similarly engaged. The proportion was one in each 642; of these two were above 60 years of age. The number similarly engaged in Taunton was 41, of whom 18 were males and 23 females. The proportion was one in each 661 of the population.

Under the title Amusements were included actors, actresses, and those connected with the management of theatres, concerts, circuses, and shows of all descriptions. The number so employed in Fall River aggregated 34, of whom 31 were males and three females, or one in each 2,624 of the population. In New Bedford, there were 18 males

and one female, or a total of 19, similarly engaged, being one in each 2,908 of the population. In Taunton, there were four males only so engaged, or one in each 6,779 of the population.

Under the heading Education were included school teachers, and other persons connected in any way with teaching, either in public or private schools, or in colleges, academies, seminaries, etc. Fall River had 28 males and 376 females, or a total of 404 so engaged, being one in each 221 of the population; of these nine were over 60 years of age, and four had resided in the United States one year or less. The comparative figures for New Bedford are 15 males and 228 females, or a total of 243, being one in each 227 of the population; of these 12 were above 60 years of age, and six had lived in the United States one year or less. Taunton had 15 males and 125 females, or a total of 140, similarly employed, being one in each 194 of the population; of these six were over 60 years of age, and one had lived in the United States one year or less.

Under the heading Science were included all persons engaged in scientific work of any kind, including civil engineers, draughtsmen, mineralogists, naturalists, etc. There were 41 males and one female, or a total of 42, so engaged in Fall River, being one to each 2,124 of the population; of these one was over 60 years of age. The comparative figures for New Bedford were 37 males, or an average of one to each 1,493 of the population; of these three were above 60 years of age. Taunton had 36 males so employed, or an average of one to each 753 of the population; of these two were above 60 years of age.

Under the heading Boarding and Lodging are included all persons employed in hotels, boarding and lodging houses, and restaurants. There were in Fall River 161 males and 180 females, or a total of 341; of these 17 were above 60 years of age, 42 were illiterate, and five had lived in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 133 males and 138 females, or a total of 271; of these 16 were above 60 years of age, 28 were illiterate, and four had lived in the United States one year or less. The comparative figures for Taunton were 44 males and 65 females, or a total of 109; of these 11 were above 60 years of age, eight were illiterate, and one had lived in the United States one year or less.

Under the heading Housewives and Housework were included wives not receiving any stated wage or compensation for services rendered, and also those persons living at home and doing housework without fixed remuneration. There were in Fall River 18 males and 15,533 females, or a total of 15,551 so engaged; of these 1,614 were over 60 years of age and 284 had lived in the United States one year or less. The comparative figures for New Bedford were eight males and 11,649 females, or a total of 11,657, of whom 1,625 were over 60 years of age, and 156 had lived in the United States one year or less. In

Taunton, 5,910 females were so engaged, of whom 747 were above 60 years of age, and 36 had lived in the United States one year or less.

Under the title Domestic Servants are included servants employed in private families. There were 93 males and 1,167 females, or a total of 1,260, so employed in Fall River, being an average of one servant to each 14.24 families. Of those so employed, 106 were over 60 years of age, and 78 had lived in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 119 males and 1,171 females, or a total of 1,290, so employed, the ratio of servants to private families being one to each 9.47. Of the domestic servants in New Bedford, 86 were above 60 years of age, and 73 had lived in the United States one year or less. The comparative figures for Taunton showed 47 males and 656 females, or a total of 703, being an average of one domestic servant to each 8.37 private families. Of the domestic servants in Taunton 56 were above 60 years of age, and 21 had lived in the United States one year or less.

Considering the matter of residence in the United States for one year or less, it is seen that Fall River with 38.73 per cent of the whole number of domestic servants, had 45.35 per cent of the whole number that had resided in the United States one year or less; the corresponding percentages for New Bedford and Taunton were 42.44 and 12.21, respectively.

The number of merchants and dealers in Fall River was 1,465, of whom 1,319 were males and 146 were females; of these, 125 were above 60 years of age, and 11 had resided in the United States one year or less. Similar facts for New Bedford showed 920 merchants and dealers, of whom 885 were males and 35 were females; of these 110 were above 60 years of age, and six had resided in the United States one year or less. Comparative figures for Taunton were as follows: 365 males, eight females, or a total of 373 merchants and dealers; of these 54 were above 60 years of age.

The next section included salesmen and saleswomen, of whom there were 623 in Fall River, 501 being males and 122 females; of these 11 were above 60 years of age, and four had resided in the United States for one year or less. For New Bedford, the figures were 482 males and 139 females, or a total of 621; of these 16 were above 60 years of age, and three had resided in the United States for one year or less. For Taunton, the statement was as follows: 182 males, 42 females, or a total of 224; of these eight were above 60 years of age, and two had resided in the United States one year or less.

The next section was composed of accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc. There were 1,390 in Fall River, of whom 1,107 were males and 283 were females; of these 15 were above 60 years of age, and 17 had resided in the United States one year or less. For New Bedford, the figures were 618 males, 251 females, or a total of 869; of these 13 were above 60 years of age, and 10 had resided in the United States one year

or less. Comparative figures for Taunton indicated 407 males and 113 females, or a total of 520; of these 17 were above 60 years of age, and two had resided in the United States one year or less.

The next section included agents, bankers, brokers, etc. There were 410 males and six females, or a total of 416 so engaged in Fall River; of these 23 were above 60 years of age, and one had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 285 males and five females, or a total of 290; of these 29 were above 60 years of age, and two had resided in the United States one year or less. The Taunton showing was 123 males, two females, or a total of 125; of these 10 were above 60 years of age.

The last section under the class-heading Trade included messengers, porters, etc. There were 98 in Fall River, including 97 males and one female; of these two were above 60 years of age, and three had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, the number so engaged was 55, of whom 50 were males and five were females; of these one was above 60 years of age. For Taunton, the figures were 39 males and four females, or a total of 43.

Considering the whole number of persons engaged in trade in the three cities, 8,032, we find that 6,870, or 85.53 per cent, were males, and 1,162, or 14.47 per cent, were females. It is evident that the work in these lines of occupation is carried on principally by persons who are young or of middle age, for the whole number employed above 60 years of age aggregated only 434, or 5.40 per cent. It is also apparent that persons engaged in the various lines of occupation connected with trade are necessarily well educated, for the whole number of illiterates in the three cities amounted to but 213, or 2.65 per cent of the whole number employed.

It will also be seen that comparatively few persons, who had not resided in the United States for more than one year, found employment in the various lines of occupation connected with trade, for there were but 61 so employed, or only 0.76 per cent of the whole number in the class.

Under the class-heading Transportation are included carriers on roads, comprising all those connected with the driving of vehicles drawn by horse power, electricity, etc.; carriers on steam railroads, the designation itself giving a clear idea of the nature of the service performed; and carriers on seas and rivers, which includes all those engaged in the navigation of steamboats, ships, etc.

The number of carriers on roads in Fall River aggregated 1,276 all being males; of these 38 were above 60 years of age, and 11 had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, the number so employed included 827 males and two females, or a total of 829; of these 38 were above 60 years of age, and five had resided in the United States one year or less. Comparative figures for Taunton showed



408 males and one female, or a total of 409; of these 23 were above 60 years of age, and five had resided in the United States less than one year.

Considering carriers on steam railroads, we find a total of 285 in Fall River, of whom 283 were males and two were females; of these eight were above 60 years of age, and one had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 173 males so engaged, of whom nine were above 60 years of age. In Taunton, there were 202 males and one female, or a total of 203 so employed; of these 16 were above 60 years of age, and one had resided in the United States one year or less.

Considering carriers on seas and rivers, we find a total of 347 so employed in Fall River, of whom 345 were males and two were females; of these 12 were above 60 years of age, and one had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, the number so engaged included 319 males and three females, or a total of 322, of whom 21 were above 60 years of age, and five had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, the number so employed amounted to 59 males, of whom 10 were above 60 years of age.

In considering the general class-heading Manufactures, it is worthy of mention, first, that the number of individuals, firms, and corporations engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, as shown by the Census of 1895, aggregated 571 in Fall River; 558 in New Bedford; and 333 in Taunton. The number of partners and stockholders carrying on or conducting these various establishments numbered 10,100 in Fall River; 5,646 in New Bedford; and 1,595 in Taunton. The total value of goods made in all branches of manufacturing or mechanical industry in the city of Fall River in the Census year amounted to \$38,934,678; the total for New Bedford was \$20,537,992; and for Taunton, \$9,947,686.

Under the class-heading Manufactures, there are 81 different industries considered in the Census publications. It is not practicable to supply figures here for each of these industries as regards the three cities. Three branches of industry well represented in each of the three cities have been selected, however, for purpose of comparison, while the figures for remaining industries in each city have been aggregated.

The first industry considered is building, including mechanics and artisans of every kind engaged in all of the building trades, comprising carpenters, brick and stone masons, painters, roofers, slaters, etc. In Fall River, the number employed in building was 2,245, of whom 2,243 were males and two were females; of these 132 were above 60 years of age, and 69 had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 1,433 males so employed, of whom 116 were above 60 years of age, and 26 had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, there were 577 males so employed; of these 64 were above 60 years of age, and five had resided in the United States one year or



less. Of the whole number of illiterates, 62.57 per cent lived in Fall River, 32.59 per cent in New Bedford, and 4.84 per cent in Taunton. The number of those above 60 years of age amounted to 312, or 7.33 per cent of the whole number employed in the building trades in these cities.

Considering the industry designated as clothing, which includes seamstresses, sewing-machine operators, tailors, etc., we find a total of 1,227 in Fall River, of whom 270 were males and 957 were females; of these 24 were above 60 years of age, and 48 had resided in the United States one year or less. Comparative figures for New Bedford showed a total of 869 so employed, of whom 89 were males and 780 were females; of these 39 were above 60 years of age, and 11 had resided in the United States one year or less. There were 355 so employed in Taunton, of whom 30 were males and 325 were females; of these 17 were above 60 years of age.

We next consider the number of persons employed in the manufacture of cotton goods in the three cities. There were 11,176 males and 11,409 females, or a total of 22,585, so employed in Fall River; of these 248, or 1.10 per cent, were above 60 years of age, and 690, or 3.06 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 5,087 males and 4,114 females, or a total of 9,201 so engaged; of these 92, or about one per cent, were above 60 years of age, and 423, or 4.60 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, the number so employed was 2,137, of whom 1,003 were males and 1,134 were females; of these 28, or 1.31 per cent, were above 60 years of age, and 70, or 3.28 per cent, had resided in the United States for one year or less.

All persons engaged in other manufacturing or mechanical industries were as follows: 2,984 in Fall River, including 2,717 males and 267 females; of these 148 were above 60 years of age, and 67, or 2.25 per cent, had lived in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 2,810 males and 344 females, or a total of 3,154 so employed; of these 219 were above 60 years of age, and 30, or 0.95 per cent, had lived in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, there were 2,514 males and 240 females, or a total of 2,754, so engaged; of these 213 were above 60 years of age, and six, or 0.22 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less.

Considering these cities as a whole, of the whole number of persons employed in all manufacturing or mechanical industries, 1,340, or 2.71 per cent, were above 60 years of age, and 1,445, or 2.92 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less.

Under the general class Laborers are included all kinds of unskilled workers whether engaged in agricultural labor, at work for cities and towns in the construction of roads, streets, sewers, etc., or employed as laborers in manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

Considering agricultural laborers, there were in Fall River 225 males; of these 27 were above 60 years of age, and 11 had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, the number of males so employed was 157; of these 28 were above 60 years of age, and eight had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, there were 240 males similarly employed; of these 31 were above 60 years of age, and seven had resided in the United States one year or less.

The whole number of farms in Fall River, as shown by the agricultural statistics of the State Census of 1895, was 142; New Bedford had 188; and Taunton had 368. The values of agricultural property for the three cities were as follows: Fall River \$837,760; New Bedford, \$1,885,172; and Taunton, \$1,233,530. The comparative values of agricultural products were as follows: Fall River, \$164,739; New Bedford, \$212,558; and Taunton, \$294,267. The proportions of agricultural products of property, or the greatest returns from the investments in the industry, were 19.66 per cent for Fall River, 11.28 per cent for New Bedford, and 23.86 per cent for Taunton.

Considering laborers employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, we find that there were 725 so employed in Fall River, including 716 males and nine females; of these 49 were above 60 years of age, and 56 had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, there were 482 persons similarly employed, of whom 463 were males and 19 were females; of these 21 were above 60 years of age, and 22 had resided in the United States one year or less. Comparative figures for Taunton showed 591 males; of these 37 were above 60 years of age, and 11 had resided in the United States one year or less.

In all other branches of unskilled labor in the city of Fall River, there were 1,601 males so employed; of these 126 were above 60 years of age, and 75 had resided in the United States one year or less. In the same branch in New Bedford, 1,041 persons were employed, including 1,012 males and 29 females; of these 95 were above 60 years of age, and 23 had resided in the United States one year or less. Taunton gave employment in similar industries to 613 persons, of whom 611 were males and two were females; of these 67 were above 60 years of age, and 12 had resided in the United States one year or less.

Regarding each city as a whole, we find that Fall River had 2,551 laborers, of these 202, or 7.92 per cent, were above 60 years of age, or in other words about eight per cent of the persons engaged in the hardest kind of physical labor were still employed at this kind of work after they had passed the age of 60 years; while the number who had resided in the United States one year or less was 142, or 5.57 per cent.

Considering New Bedford in a similar manner, we find a total of 1,680 unskilled laborers. The number above 60 years of age amounted to 144, or 8.57 per cent of the whole number, showing a slightly increased proportion as compared with that found for Fall River. The

number of persons who had resided in the United States one year or less was 53, or 3.15 per cent.

In Taunton, the number of unskilled laborers amounted to 1,444; of these 135, or 9.35 per cent, were above 60 years of age, the proportion being about the same as for New Bedford. Those who had resided in the United States one year or less numbered 30, or 2.08 per cent.

Combining the three cities, we find an aggregate of 5,675 laborers, of whom 481, or 8.48 per cent, were above 60 years of age; and 225, or 3.96 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less.

Under the class called Personal Service are included barbers, hair dressers, valets, bootblacks, newsboys, washerwomen, etc., and a great number of branches of employment not connected with any particular industry but having a peculiar or specific character of their own. The number so employed in Fall River was 1,249, including 903 males and 346 females; of these 116 were above 60 years of age, and 28 had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, the comparative numbers were 565 males and 351 females, or a total of 916; of these 85 were above 60 years of age, and 21 had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton the total number so employed was 401, including 251 males and 150 females; of these 25 were above 60 years of age.

Combining the three cities, out of a total of 2,566 persons employed in personal service, 226, or 8.81 per cent, were above 60 years of age, and 49, or 1.91 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less.

Under the general class-heading Children at Work are included those children 14 years of age and under, employed either wholly or part of the time in various employments. The total number in Fall River was 764, including 408 males and 356 females; of these 44 had resided in the United States one year or less. In New Bedford, the aggregate was 320, of whom 186 were males and 134 were females; 25 of these persons had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, the total was 87, of whom 56 were males and 31 were females.

Combining the three cities, out of a total of 1,171 children at work, 69 or 5.89 per cent had resided in the United States one year or less. These figures indicate the state of affairs on May 1, 1895. During the past five years it is to be hoped that the rigid enforcement of the compulsory school law has materially decreased the number of children at work under the school age.

In the tables of classified occupations given in the Census, scholars and students form two separate classes, but in this consideration we shall combine them. The term Scholar, as used in the Census means pupil, such pupil almost always being under 15 years of age. The designation Student included persons 18 years of age and over who were



studying in academies, seminaries, colleges, or under private instructors in various courses or elective branches of education.

In Fall River, the aggregate of scholars and students was 15,884, including 7,951 males and 7,933 females; of these 268, or 1.69 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less.

As the school age included those five years old and over up to 15 years, the figures showing the number of scholars and students who had resided in the United States one year or less give an indication of the influx of the children of immigrants into the city of Fall River during the year ending April 30, 1895.

The number of Scholars and Students in New Bedford was 8,826, of whom 4,302 were males and 4,524 were females; of these 125, or 1.42 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less. In Taunton, the comparative numbers were 2,419 males and 2,247 females, or a total of 4,666; 25, or 0.54 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less.

Combining the three cities, of a total of 29,376 scholars and students, 418, or 1.42 per cent, had resided in the United States one year or less.

Under the general class-heading Retired were included those persons who had acquired a competency or enough money to support them the remainder of their lives, without the need of work or the necessity of depending upon relatives or friends for their support. Of this class there were in Fall River 688 males and 205 females, or a total of 893, being 1.91 per cent of the total population of the city above 21 years of age. Of the 893, those above 60 years of age numbered 637, or 71.33 per cent; and five had resided in the United States one year or less.

Considering New Bedford, we find the number of Retired to be 1,023, including 713 males and 310 females. The total number of Retired in this city formed 3.22 per cent of the total population of the city above 21 years of age. Of these 1,023, those above 60 years of age numbered 807, or 78.89 per cent; eight had resided in the United States one year or less.

The figures for Taunton were 291 males and 429 females, or a total of 720, being 4.42 per cent of the total population of the city above 21 years of age. Of the 720, those above 60 years of age numbered 597, or 82.92 per cent; while one only had resided in the United States one year or less.

Considering the Retired class for the three cities as a whole, the total was 2,636, or 2.78 per cent of the total population of the three cities above 21 years of age. The number 60 years of age and over aggregated 2,041, or 77.43 per cent of the whole number in the class, while the number who had lived in the United States one year or less was 14, or 0.53 per cent of the whole number of Retired in the three cities.

Under the class-heading Dependents are included those persons

whose condition is the reverse of those included in the class Retired, in other words, those persons, who having failed to acquire a competency or enough money to live upon during the remainder of their lives, are forced to depend for their support upon their relatives, friends, or some form of public or private charity.

In Fall River, the total number in this class was 803, including 443 males and 360 females; the total number was 1.71 per cent of the total population of the city above 21 years of age. Of the 803, those above 60 years of age numbered 489, or 60.90 per cent; while 16 had resided in the United States one year or less.

In this class in New Bedford, there were 114 males and 184 females, or a total of 298, being 0.94 per cent of the total population of the city above 21 years of age. Of the 298, those above 60 years of age numbered 202, or 67.79 per cent; while 10 had resided in the United States one year or less.

In Taunton in the same class, the number of males was 108, females 292, or a total of 400, this number being 2.46 per cent of the total population of the city 21 years of age and over. Of the 400, those above 60 years of age numbered 276, or 69 per cent; while six had resided in the United States one year or less.

Combining the three cities and considering the aggregates for the class Dependents, we find a total of 1,501, this being 1.58 per cent of the total population of the three cities above 21 years of age. Of the whole number in this class, the number 60 years of age and over was 967, or 64.42 per cent, while the number who had resided in the United States one year or less was 32, or 2.13 per cent of the class aggregate.

In order to form a statistical picture, new in idea and form of presentation, for the three cities considered we give hereinafter a table which indicates for each of the cities the number of persons without distinction of sex, with percentages, employed in occupations which we have classed under two general heads, *Physical Labor*, and *Mental Labor*. It is of course impossible to draw these lines exactly for there are many branches of employments which we have classed under one of these headings which undoubtedly contain many persons who in a strict classification would have come under the other class, but as a general indication of the kind of labor they are sufficiently indicative for our purpose.

In order that this table may be thoroughly understood, we give below the plan of classification followed in its preparation. In the table are included only those branches of occupation, the mode of classification of which is mentioned. Persons working for the National, State, city or town governments have been considered as employed in Mental Labor. Those belonging to the army and navy have been classed under Physical. All persons in the Professional class have been considered as engaged in Mental Labor, and all those in Personal Service as being engaged in Physical Labor.



Those engaged in Domestic Service have been considered as engaged in Physical Labor, although many so included, if they were separated from the general class, would be more properly classified under Mental Labor.

Those persons engaged in Trade have been classified as a body under Mental Labor, while those engaged in Transportation have been considered as performing Physical Labor. Under Physical Labor are included also those engaged in the Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, together with Apprentices and Laborers.

CITIES.	PHYSICAL LABOR		MENTAL LABOR	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages
Fall River, . . . . .	52,345	90.72	5,353	9.28
New Bedford, . . . . .	32,301	89.28	3,877	10.72
Taunton, . . . . .	15,352	88.82	1,933	11.18

From the above table, it will be seen that in the city of Fall River the number engaged in Physical Labor was 52,345, or 90.72 per cent of the whole number considered. Those engaged in Mental Labor numbered 5,353, or 9.28 per cent. In New Bedford, those engaged in Physical Labor numbered 32,301, or 89.28 per cent, and in Mental Labor 3,877, or 10.72 per cent. In Taunton, the figures were 15,352 engaged in Physical Labor, or 88.82 per cent, and 1,933 engaged in Mental Labor, or 11.18 per cent.

The tables from which the information presented in this article has been drawn are given in Part 2 of Volume IV of the Decennial Census of Massachusetts of 1895, where similar information to that hereinbefore presented may be found concerning the cities and towns in the counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, and Dukes; Part 3 of Volume IV contains similar information in regard to the cities and towns in the counties of Essex, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire; similar information for the cities and towns in the counties of Middlesex, Nantucket, and Norfolk will be contained in Part 4, while Part 5 will cover the counties of Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester; these Parts form the fourth volume of the Census series.

## LIST OF SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO LABOR CONSIDERED IN THE LATEST REPORTS OF AMERICAN STATISTICAL BUREAUS.

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The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor was the first office of the kind ever created. It was established in 1869 and has issued 29 annual Bureau Reports, the thirtieth volume being now in press, besides 12 annual Reports on the Statistics of Manufactures.

At the present time there are 34 bureaus or statistical offices in existence in the United States; of these, 32 are State offices, one is located in a territory, the remaining one being the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. In South Dakota and Utah, such offices, after being created were abolished, so that the total number of such statistical offices that have been established rises to 36.

The Massachusetts Bureau was established prior to 1870; from 1870 to 1879 there were nine new offices created; there were 17 established from 1880 to 1889; and nine from 1890 to 1899. Of these offices, 18 publish annual reports and 12 biennial reports. Since their establishment these bureaus have issued an aggregate of 363 reports.

All of these offices give attention in their reports to the various phases of the labor question, but the word "labor" does not always occur in the official name. The word "industries" is used in several instances in its place, while the words "manufactures, agriculture, mining, etc." often form part of the name of the bureau or department.

A convention of the chiefs and commissioners of these statistical offices, devoted to the consideration of questions relating to labor, is held annually, the sixteenth convention having been held at Milwaukee, Wis., in July of the present year. Report of the proceedings of these conventions is published, copies of which may be obtained from the various State bureaus.

We present hereinafter summaries of the contents of the latest reports issued by 29 statistical bureaus that have been received by us to date. The reports from Arkansas, Idaho, Texas, and New Mexico Territory are not included. It may be interesting to note here that no bureaus have as yet been established in the States of Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wyoming, and in the territories of Alaska, Arizona, and Oklahoma.

In the presentation which follows, the name of the State and specified report of the office is printed in full-face type, followed by the name and title of the official by whom the report was issued, and the location of the bureau; then follows a summary of the contents of the report.

The states are alphabetically arranged. Persons desiring copies of any specified report should address to the place designated.

For obvious reasons the summary of the latest Massachusetts report is not included but will be forwarded upon application.

### CALIFORNIA.

#### Seventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—1895-1896.

E. L. FITZGERALD, *Commissioner*, San Francisco, Cal.

Free employment system.	Japanese labor.
Employment agencies.	Bakeshops.
Registration bureau.	"Sweat-shops."
Collection of wages.	Trades unions.
Time check system.	Strikes.
Eight-hour day.	Financial report.

### COLORADO.

#### Fifth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—1895-1896.

A. B. MCGAFFEY, *Ex-Officio Commissioner of Labor*, Denver, Col.

Industrial conditions.	Railroad employés.
The Louisville strike.	Colorado manufactories.
Other labor difficulties.	Labor organizations.
Metalliferous mines.	Farm laborers.
Smelter employés.	Female employment.
Coal mines.	Cost of living.
Coal miners' wages.	Strikes and lockouts.
Railroads of Colorado.	The Leadville strike.

### CONNECTICUT.

#### Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—1899.

HARRY E. BACK, *Commissioner*, Hartford, Conn.

Private and municipal ownership.	Labor organizations.
Condition of manufactures.	Labor laws.
Free public employment offices.	

### ILLINOIS.

#### Tenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—1898.

DAVID ROSS, *Secretary Board of Commissioners of Labor*, Springfield, Ill.

Private and municipal ownership of public works.	Electric light and power plants tables.
Public employment agencies.	Water works tables.
Gas works tables.	Labor legislation.

### INDIANA.

#### Seventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Statistics—1897-1898.

JOHN B. CONNER, *Chief of Bureau of Statistics*, Indianapolis, Ind.

Material progress for eighty years.	Educational statistics.
Manufacturing and labor statistics.	Railroad statistics.
Agricultural statistics.	Vital statistics.
Social, civil, and criminal statistics.	Miscellaneous statistics.
Economic statistics.	

## IOWA.

## Eighth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—1897-1898.

W. E. O'BLENESS, *Commissioner*, Des Moines, Iowa.

Co-operative railroading.  
Manual training schools.  
Labor organizations.

Reports by counties.  
Railroad statistics.  
Pearl button factory.

## KANSAS.

## Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—1898.

W. L. A. JOHNSON, *Commissioner of Labor and Industry*, Topeka, Kan.

Taxation of probated estates.  
Manufacturing and industrial concerns.  
Lead, zinc, and oil industries.  
Factory inspection.  
Wage earners' statistics.  
Railway employes—salaries and wages.  
Labor organizations.  
State society of labor and industry.

Statistical data of State institutions.  
Sociology.  
Labor legislation and decisions of labor laws.  
Work of labor bureaus in the United States.  
Appendix. Strikes and labor difficulties, 1898-1899.

## KENTUCKY.

## Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics—1898-1899.

LUCAS MOORE, *Commissioner*, Frankfort, Ky.

Description of the counties of the State.  
Description of the cities of the State.  
Report of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station.

Directory of State officials.  
Miscellaneous statistics.

## MAINE.

## Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics—1899.

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS, *Commissioner*, Augusta, Me.

The cotton industry.  
The woollen industry.  
The boot and shoe industry.  
Factories, mills, and shops built during 1899.  
The slate industry.  
The lime industry.  
The pulp and paper industry.  
The lumber industry.

The Sanford plush and worsted industries.  
The Whitman agricultural works.  
Railroads.  
National convention of labor bureaus.  
Report of the inspector of factories, workshops, mines, and quarries.  
Children employed in cotton and worsted mills.

## MARYLAND.

## Eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics—1899.

JEFFERSON D. WADE, *Chief of Bureau*, Baltimore, Md.

Strikes.  
Seamen.  
Sweat shops.

Miscellaneous.  
Incorporations in Baltimore City.

## MICHIGAN.

## Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—1899.

JOSEPH L. COX, *Commissioner of Labor and Chief Factory Inspector*, Lansing, Mich.

Michigan's industrial condition.	City police departments.
Commercial interests.	City fire departments.
Michigan hotels.	Incorporated villages.
Real estate interests.	Interesting statistical chapter.
Labor canvass. Male wage earners.	Michigan coal mines.
Canvass of female labor.	Coal mine inspector's report.
Organized labor.	From the clipping department.
Electric railways.	Miscellaneous matter.
The vehicle industry.	Technical papers.
Michigan's great furniture industry.	State factory inspection.
The celery culture.	Appendix. Labor and industrial statistics
The sugar beet industry.	gathered through factory inspection.
Statistics of chartered cities.	

## MINNESOTA.

## Fifth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor—1895-1896.

L. G. POWERS, *Commissioner of Labor*, St. Paul, Minn.

Modern variation in the purchasing power of gold.

## MISSOURI.

## Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection—1899.

THOMAS P. RIXEY, *Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspection*, Jefferson City, Mo.

Statistics of Missouri manufactures.	Factory inspection.
Prison manufactures.	Record of accidents reported.
Competition of prison labor—remedy proposed.	Strikes and lockouts.
Wage schedules of prominent industries.	Measures suggested by the bureau to the Legislature.
Government land in Missouri.	Digest of labor laws of Missouri.
Productions, resources, and industrial conditions by counties.	Recent judicial decisions affecting labor.
Record of free employment department.	Summary of proceedings, meeting National Association Labor Commissioners.

## MONTANA.

## Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Industry—1898.

J. H. CALDERHEAD, *Commissioner*, Helena, Mont.

Introductory.	Political.
Agriculture.	Values, public and private indebtedness.
Labor.	Miscellaneous.
Industry.	



## NEBRASKA.

Sixth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics  
—1897-1898.SIDNEY J. KENT, *Deputy Commissioner*, Lincoln, Neb.

Nebraska.

Communication to Governor Holcomb.

Replies to interrogatories of Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska.

Population and description of counties.

Farm products.

Tables relating to wage workers.

Reports of manufacturers.

Wages and hours of city employés.

Reports of farmers.

Mortgage indebtedness record.

County bonded indebtedness.

Social subjects and statistics.

Water works, electric light, and gas plants.

Street railways.

Statistics relating to railroad employés.

Industrial and agricultural training.

List of cities and towns in Nebraska, giving number of churches, schools, newspapers, etc.

List of creameries in Nebraska.

Labor and labor organizations.

Reports from builders, value of building material, wages in building trades, etc.

List of manufacturers.

Child labor laws in some of the States.

Some things that other lands are doing.

Labor laws of Nebraska.

Free employment department.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## Second Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor—1897-1898.

JULIAN F. TRASK, *Commissioner*, Concord, N. H.

Comparative statistics 1897-1898. Manufactures.

Industrial chronology.

Manufactures.

Taxation statistics.

Economics.

Labor bureaus.

Library statistics.

Labor law decisions.

New Hampshire labor laws.

Items in the labor world.

## NEW JERSEY.

## Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries—1899.

WM. STAINSBY, *Chief*, Trenton, N. J.

Statistics of manufactures of New Jersey.

Company stores in New Jersey. Strike of non-union bottle blowers of South Jersey, 1899. Strikes and lockouts in New Jersey.

Cost of living in New Jersey. A study of trade unionism. Benefit features of American trades unions.

Labor legislation and laws affecting labor.

## NEW YORK.

## Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—1898.

JNO. McMACKIN, *Commissioner*, Albany, N. Y.

Economic condition of organized labor.

Immigration, its progress, extent, and effect.

Investigation of alien labor employed on State contract work.

The free employment bureau.

Appendix. Labor laws of New York State enacted in 1898.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing—1899.

B. R. LACY, *Commissioner Labor and Printing*, Raleigh, N. C.

Agricultural statistics.	Mines and mining.
Trades.	Waterpowers.
Cotton and woollen mills.	Railroad employés.
Miscellaneous factories.	Newspapers.
Tobacco factories.	Fisheries.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor  
—1897-1898.

H. U. THOMAS, *Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor*, Bismarek, N. D.

Miscellaneous local statistics of agriculture, manufactures, railroads, etc.

OHIO.

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—1898.

JOHN P. JONES, *Commissioner*, Columbus, Ohio.

Labor laws and court decisions.	Free public employment offices.
Coal mining.	Chronology of labor bureaus.
Manufacturing.	

PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics—1898.

JAMES W. LATTA, *Secretary of Internal Affairs*, Harrisburg, Pa.

Are economics of value in the Philippines?	Comparative statistics of manufactures.
The silk industry.	

RHODE ISLAND.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics  
—1898.

HENRY E. TIEPKE, *Commissioner*, Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island in the war with Spain.	Taxpayers and population.
Statistics of textile manufactures. 1896 and 1897.	Decisions of courts affecting labor. 1898.
	Labor laws.

TENNESSEE.

Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor, Statistics, and Mines  
—1899.

R. A. SHIFLETT, *Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Mines*, Nashville, Tenn.

Recommendations. Brief statistics.	Location and general condition of Tennes-
Coal.	see coal mines.
Manufacture of coke.	Tennessee phosphate fields.
Iron ore.	Strikes in 1899.
Copper, zinc blende, and barytes.	Labor laws of the State.
Casualties.	

## UNITED STATES.

## Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Labor—1899.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, *Commissioner of Labor*, Washington, D. C.

Water, gas, and electric-light plants under private and municipal ownership.

## VIRGINIA.\*

## First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—1898-1899.

ARCHER P. MONTAGUE, *Commissioner of Labor*, Richmond, Va.

General county statistics.	Street railways.
Principal cities.	The coal mines of Virginia.
Virginia's manufactures.	Newspapers, journals, and job offices.
Penal institutions and prison manufactures.	Laws relative to labor.
Reformatories.	Court decisions affecting labor.
Organized labor.	Recommendations.
Wage schedule of railroad employés.	Bureaus of labor statistics.

## WASHINGTON.

## First Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor—1897-1898.

W. P. C. ADAMS, *Commissioner*, Olympia, Wash.

The origin of labor bureaus.	Gold and silver mining and smelting.
Physical geography of the State of Washington.	Manufactures.
Description of the State, by counties.	Commerce.
Productions of the State.	Factory, mill, and railroad inspection.
	State coal mines inspection.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

## Report of the Commissioner of Labor—1897-1898.

I. V. BARTON, *Commissioner of Labor*, Wheeling, W. Va.

Condition of manufactures.	Factory inspection.
Strike of bituminous coal miners, 1897.	Labor laws of West Virginia.
Resources and advantages of West Virginia.	

## WISCONSIN.

## Eighth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics—1897-1898.

HALFORD ERICKSON, *Commissioner*, Madison, Wis.

Cost of production of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and corn.	Factory inspection, child labor.
	Statistics of manufactures.

\* Bureau established March 3, 1898.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1900.

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In 1893, the first year we published labor legislation in connection with Labor Chronology, and since that time the Bureau has incorporated in that part of its annual report a section devoted to the subject of labor legislation in this Commonwealth. It has been the custom to present the full text of those laws which were considered to be connected with the subject of labor. In order that this information should reach the public at the earliest possible moment, the labor laws for the year following the date of a report have been included in that report; for instance, the Bureau Report for 1898, being actually printed and issued in the year 1899, contained the labor legislation for the year 1899.

As explained in the Bureau Report for 1899, this plan has been discontinued and in future the text of the labor laws passed by the Legislature in any year will appear in the Bureau Report for that same year; for instance, the labor laws passed by the Legislature of 1900 will be found in full in the Bureau Report for 1900.

As this report will not be issued until early in the year 1901, it has been thought advisable to prepare a summary of the labor laws enacted by the Legislature of 1900, and present the same in this Bulletin.

The following summary covers 37 Acts and five Resolves of 1900, classified separately, the chapters being numerically arranged under the two headings. Those persons wishing for the full text of the laws can easily obtain it by reference to the document entitled "Acts and Resolves," issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As previously stated, these laws will be found *in extenso* in the Bureau Report for 1900.

## ACTS.

*Chap. 50.* The International Institute for Girls in Spain is authorized to establish and maintain, at any place in Spain, an institution for the education of girls.

*Chap. 166.* The school committees of cities and towns are authorized to employ competent persons to deliver lectures on the natural sciences, history, and kindred subjects, in such places as said committees may provide.

*Chap. 168.* Cities and towns may vote to levy interest not exceeding six per cent on all taxes remaining unpaid after a certain time, and such interest shall be added to and form a part of such taxes.

*Chap. 171.* The city of Boston is authorized to establish and maintain, or to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of, an institution for giving practical instruction in industrial occupations and in the arts and sciences allied therewith.

*Chap. 183.* Insurance companies may be formed to insure any person against bodily injury or death by accident, or any person, firm, or corporation against loss or damage on account of the bodily injury or death by accident of any person for which loss or damage said person, firm, or corporation is responsible, and to make insurance upon the health of individuals.

*Chap. 185.* Fraternal beneficiary corporations organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or any of its provinces are permitted to transact business in Massachusetts.

*Chap. 191.* When wages for the personal labor and services of a defendant are attached for a debt other than for necessities furnished to him or his family, the trustee shall reserve a sum not exceeding \$20 which shall be exempt from attachment; when wages are attached for a debt for necessities, the trustee shall reserve a sum not exceeding \$10.

*Chap. 197.* The fares for the transportation of scholars of the public schools to and from school by street railway companies are reduced one-half the regular fare, tickets to be sold in lots of 10 each. The Boston Elevated Railway Company is exempt from the provisions of this Act for a term of 25 years from June 10, 1897.

*Chap. 201.* Engineers and firemen are granted licenses according to their competency, but no person can be examined for a special license for a particular plant unless a written request for such examination, signed by the owner or user of said plant, is filed with the application.

*Chap. 218.* The length of the school year in every city and town which has an assessed valuation of \$200,000 or over shall be at least 32 weeks; those towns having an assessed valuation under \$200,000, may, with the consent of the State Board of Education, reduce the school year to 28 weeks.

*Chap. 220.* Cities are authorized to indemnify police officers and members of fire departments for damages sustained or expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

*Chap. 223.* All railroad companies operating in Massachusetts are required to equip their cars with platform gates on or before January 1, 1901.

*Chap. 237.* Public school teachers' retirement fund is created in the city of Boston.

*Chap. 239.* An appeal from orders of inspectors of factories and public buildings may be made in writing to the State Board of Health.

*Chap. 246.* Cities are authorized to pension firemen, provided that this Act be accepted by a majority of the voters voting thereon at the municipal election.

*Chap. 256.* Persons to whom debts are due for labor performed or furnished, or for materials furnished and actually used in the erection, alteration, removal, or repair of a building or structure upon real estate have liens upon such building to secure the payment of the debts due them.

*Chap. 269.* The public institutions of the Commonwealth, supported wholly or in part by the appropriation of public moneys, in cities having a population of 40,000, shall use articles, as may be required, that are furnished by the labor of prisoners.

*Chap. 281.* The office hours of clerks of police, district, and municipal courts shall be fixed with regard to the business done in said courts and to the convenience of the public and of attorneys.

*Chap. 282.* Corporations are prohibited from requiring bonds of their employés for the purpose of indemnifying such corporation against loss or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect of any employé or person about to become an employé.

*Chap. 298.* Workingmen's trains will be run morning and evening on any railroad whose line terminates in the city of Boston.

*Chap. 306.* Members of the Police Department of the city of Boston who reach the age of 60 years and have performed active service in the department for 25 consecutive years may be retired, the amount of the pension to be one-half the yearly compensation received at time of retirement.

*Chaps. 314, 315, and 322.* Certain street railway companies are authorized to carry the United States mail, and to act as common carriers of baggage and small parcels of merchandise.

*Chap. 325.* The manufacture and sale of textile fabrics and papers containing arsenic are strictly prohibited.



*Chap. 335.* Every public building, all institutions, factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, etc. must be provided with proper means of escape, for the protection of human life in the case of fire or panic.

*Chap. 349.* The trustees of the Lowell Textile School Corporation are increased by three new members, the chairman of the Board of Aldermen, the president of the Common Council, and a member of the local textile union.

*Chap. 357.* Eight hours was made a day's work for city and town employés, when accepted by popular vote, by Chap. 344, Acts of 1899; trouble ensued owing to the fact that the Act was not in all cases submitted to the people. Chap. 357, Acts of 1900, is an amendment whereby on the petition of 100 registered voters in a city and 25 in a town, the question must be put on the ballots.

*Chap. 376.* Real estate may be sold at auction for the payment of taxes.

*Chap. 378.* No minor under 18 years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than 58 hours in any one week, except in retail stores during the month of December in each year.

*Chap. 395.* Railroad fares in the suburban districts of Boston are regulated, commutation tickets being furnished.

*Chap. 414.* Street railway companies, with exceptions and special provisions, are obliged to enclose the platforms of cars during certain months of the year.

*Chap. 425.* The hours of labor for employés of county jails and houses of correction are limited to 60 per week.

*Chap. 446.* The time for giving notices under the Employers' Liability Act is extended to 60 days.

*Chap. 448.* All retail dealers of ice in Massachusetts are obliged to sell, upon request, a piece of ice for five cents, or any multiple thereof.

*Chap. 469.* The employment of laborers on public works is fixed so that no employer acting on behalf of the Commonwealth, or any county or municipal corporation therein, can make it a condition of the employment of any person that he shall lodge, board, or trade at any particular place or with any particular person; but shall let him have full liberty on all such questions.

*Chap. 470.* The Commonwealth, its officers, boards, and commissions, when acting as employers of mechanics, workmen, and laborers, are obliged to make weekly payments of wages.

#### RESOLVES.

*Chap. 22.* The Board of Paris Exposition Managers are authorized to have such sums of money, authorized in Chap. 93, Resolves of 1899, as may be necessary for the expenses of the board in installing exhibits of the Commonwealth in Paris, such advances to be accounted for by properly approved vouchers.

*Chap. 72.* Trustees of the New Bedford Textile School are allowed the sum of \$18,000 for the use of the school from the treasury of the Commonwealth, provided that an additional sum of \$7,000 be paid to the trustees from other sources.

*Chap. 73.* Trustees of the Lowell Textile School are allowed, under certain conditions, the sum of \$35,000 out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, for the erection of buildings for the use of the school.

*Chap. 76.* Trustees of the Lowell Textile School are allowed, under certain conditions, the sum of \$16,000 for the use of the school, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

*Chap. 104.* For the purpose of exhibiting at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, in the year 1901, the art, industries, institutions, resources, products, and general development of the Commonwealth, and for distributing to all nations of the western hemisphere information relative to the manufacturing and mercantile business of the Commonwealth, which will assist in the export of Massachusetts products, the sum of \$10,000, in addition to the \$5,000 authorized by the Legislature of 1899, will be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

## QUARTERLY REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

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QUARTER ENDING JULY 30, 1900.

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The regular quarterly summary of conditions affecting labor, employment, earnings, and cost of living, in the industrial centres of the Commonwealth, based upon special reports and comparisons made by agents of the Bureau, for the quarter ending July 30, 1900, follows:

**BOSTON.** In the clothing industry, on account of the season, business is less active than during the preceding quarter. Decline in price of wool is noted, and a corresponding decline in the price of cloth is expected by manufacturers of clothing. Establishments report full time and production up to 70 per cent of capacity; wages unchanged; collections fair.

In Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus, especially lamps and electrical and gas fixtures, no material change is noted since our last report; stock slightly decreased in cost; selling prices and wages unchanged. Full time and production to 70 per cent of capacity are reported; collections good.

In Metals and Metallic Goods, business has fallen off since June 1. In raw materials a decline in cost is reported; selling prices of product as yet unchanged; full time and production to 60 per cent of capacity; wages unchanged; collections good.

No material change in conditions appears in Machines and Machinery as compared with our last report. The cost of iron and steel has declined. Selling prices in the industry show no change. Establishments report full time, and production up to 90 per cent of capacity; wages are unchanged; collections good.

In the musical instrument industry, especially pianos, business has declined slightly; materials have slightly declined in cost; selling prices are unchanged; the rate of wages has not changed; collections are fair.

In the building industry, less new work is reported than during corresponding months in 1899. Investors and prospective builders seem to be waiting for a further decline in cost of materials. There is little suburban speculative building in progress. There is a feeling of uncertainty in the industry, and many workmen are seeking employment. Prices of structural materials, especially metals, have declined since our last report. Contracting prices remain close, and the number of bidders competing for such work as offers lessens the volume of business for the individual builder.

Demand is reported as slightly better in the brewing industry than for the corresponding season last year. Breweries report full time and production ranging from 50 per cent up to full capacity. Wages of employes remain as at the date of our last report, except for engineers who now work eight instead of 10 hours at old rates, and receive 55 cents per hour for overtime, instead of 32½ cents. The selling prices of the early spring are generally maintained. The following statement shows comparative production for the quarter ending June 30 and the preceding three months:

Brewed in April, 142,406 barrels; May, 170,266; June, 218,171; total, 530,843 barrels. Brewed in January, 106,647 barrels; February, 112,527; March, 123,192; total, 342,366 barrels. Excess in number of barrels brewed in second quarter of the year over the number brewed in first quarter, 188,477. The number of barrels brewed in the months of April, May, and June 1899 was 517,040; the excess in the number reported for the same months in the present year being 13,803.

In the manufacture of temperance drinks, demand is reported as better than for same months in 1899. Establishments report full time, and production up to full capacity; wages unchanged; stock somewhat higher; selling prices of product unchanged; collections fair.

In Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding, demand has generally declined since April, and business, as a rule, is not as good as was reported for same season last year, as far as relates to job work. Confidence in the future is shown by the enlargement of facilities reported in several important instances. In fine work there is much activity and the outlook is good, and the same report holds as to book work. Establishments are generally running full time; in special lines to full capacity, and on job work at from 45 per cent to full capacity. Wages are unchanged since April; the cost of stock is slightly lower; prices for work indicate some concessions on general work, but are steady on special lines. Collections are somewhat slow, in general, but special establishments report collections good.

Establishments in the city reporting 5,541 persons employed for the week ending April 14, report 5,406 for the week ending July 14, a loss of 2.44 per cent. The weekly payroll dropped from \$67,256 to \$66,261, a decline of 1.48 per cent.

**BROCKTON.** In the leading industry, Boots and Shoes, business is quiet, largely for seasonal reasons. Short time is reported from some factories; and where full time is shown for the establishment, the employes frequently make short time on piece work.

Materials of manufacture show declines in price, but the selling prices of the product remain, as a whole, unchanged, notwithstanding slight declines in some grades. Wages unchanged; collections fair.

The number on the payroll for establishments reporting for the weeks ending April 14 and July 14, respectively, shows a gain of 25.31 per cent, the weekly payroll gaining 51.71 per cent.

**CAMBRIDGE.** In the boiler making industry there is less activity than prevailed last year. Buyers are holding off for lower prices. Establishments are running from 40 per cent to full capacity. Reports show declines in cost of stock; no change in wages; employment and earnings less, owing to diminished production; collections good.

As compared with the exceptional activity of last year, a decline is reported in the machine shops and foundries. The establishments reporting are fairly busy, however, and running full time. Wages, as a rule, have not changed, but in some branches increases, possibly averaging five per cent, are reported. No change is noted in selling prices in general, but the tendency seems to be toward lower rates. On account of the season, business is light in the manufacture of kitchen utensils (tinware). No change in wages; collections fair.

The persons employed in identical establishments reporting for the weeks ending April 14 and July 14 show a gain of 8.43 per cent, the weekly payroll gaining 10.73 per cent.

**CHICOPEE.** In the cotton goods industry, demand has been well maintained during the quarter, and for the first half of the year is fully up to the level of same months in 1899. The Chicopee Manufacturing Company is enlarging its carding and spinning departments by the erection of a new building.

While the extreme activity shown early in the year in the woollen knit goods industry has passed, the outlook is good, and establishments running full time and to full capacity. Wages are unchanged. Low water has affected running time somewhat.

The number of persons employed in establishments reporting for the weeks ending April 14 and July 14, respectively, changed from 3,113 to 3,152, a gain of 1.25 per cent. The weekly payroll decreased from \$20,305 to \$19,681, a loss of 3.07 per cent.

**FALL RIVER.** Restricted demand for print cloth has led to a proposed general shutdown to curtail production. Selling prices have dropped during the quarter. The fall in price of print cloth has affected the price of goods generally, although establishments are still filling back orders. Collections good.

The demand for odd and fancy goods continues good, and the mills are running full time, and to full capacity. The rate of wages remains unchanged.

Identical establishments reporting for the weeks ending April 14 and July 14, show the number employed for each week, respectively, to be 4,462 and 4,965, a gain of 11.27 per cent. The weekly payroll for these employes rose from \$32,482 to \$35,301, a gain of 8.68 per cent.

**HAVERHILL.** Dulness is reported at present in the boot and shoe industry, partly for seasonal reasons, although diminished production is noted for the entire quarter, and the shipment in cases, for the three



months as compared with same months in 1899 or with the first three months of the present year, shows a considerable decline.

Factories report shutdowns and short time, and are running to not over 50 per cent of full capacity. Although rates of wages are not changed, diminished employment diminishes earnings.

Establishments reporting 2,180 employés for the week ending April 14 report 1,737 for the week ending July 14, a loss of 20.32 per cent. The weekly payroll dropped from \$20,040 to \$12,980, a decline of 35.23 per cent.

**HOLYOKE.** Conditions here may be summarized as follows: In the manufacture of writing, book, and envelope paper, demand has fallen off since April, although in some cases exceptions to this statement are noted; shutdowns have occurred due to low water; wages are unchanged; the cost of stock is lower; selling prices are nominally unchanged. In building paper, carpet lining, and heavy wrapping paper, demand is fairly good and up to the usual level; mills report full time; wages unchanged; stock lower; selling prices unchanged.

In cotton thread and cotton cloth, demand has fallen off since April, and the industry is quiet; nevertheless, the first six months of the year compare favorably with same months last year. Mills report running to full capacity; wages unchanged; stock lower; selling prices firm. The cotton warp mills are running to full capacity.

The demand for alpaca goods averages about the same as for the corresponding months in 1899; establishments are running to full capacity; wages unchanged; cost of stock unchanged; selling prices firm.

In the woollen goods industry, particularly cloth for men's wear, advance orders are apparently less than were received last year, although mills are running full; wages unchanged; stock lower; selling prices show some concessions from former rates. In the blanket mills, demand is well maintained, and the establishments are running full; no change is noted in wages.

The number of persons employed for the week ending April 14, in establishments canvassed in the different industries, was 6,574 and 6,374 for the week ending July 14, a decline of 3.04 per cent; the weekly payroll dropped from \$51,201 to \$50,314, a decrease of 1.73 per cent.

**LAWRENCE.** In the cotton industry, establishments report full time and production to full capacity, although curtailment is expected on print cloth; wages unchanged; collections good.

Diminished production and employment are shown in the woollen and worsted industries, with shutdowns and short time. One establishment, however, on special lines, is running full. Wool has declined in cost since our last report. Wages are unchanged.

Identical establishments in the different industries report 17,937 employés for the week ending April 14, and 11,961 for the week end-

ing July 14, a decrease of 33.32 per cent. The weekly payroll for these weeks dropped from \$138,144 to \$96,376, a loss of 30.24 per cent.

**LOWELL.** Full time and full production are reported in the cotton industry, although mills making fancy goods are filling back orders mainly; wages are unchanged.

The woollen and worsted industries report diminished employment and lessened production; wages unchanged; earnings less owing to short time.

Slightly diminished employment is also reported in the manufacture of machinery, affecting earnings also. The rate of wages has not changed.

On account of the season, quiet prevails in the steam heating and plumbing industries.

In the manufacture of bobbins, business for the quarter has kept up to the level of the preceding three months, and establishments report full time and production up to full capacity, with wages and selling prices unchanged; collections good.

In the different industries, establishments reporting for the weeks ending April 14 and July 14, respectively, show a decline in persons employed from 17,790 to 16,580, or 6.80 per cent; the weekly payroll dropped from \$136,541 to \$126,065, or 7.67 per cent.

**LYNN.** In the boot and shoe industry, the season is late in starting on ladies' goods. Some large establishments report extraordinarily poor trade for the quarter. Buyers generally are clearing out stocks before placing new orders. For children's shoes the demand is starting well, and is generally better than last year. The market is slow on boys' and youths' goods. As to slippers, instability of prices affects business adversely. Factories are running at from one-third to full capacity. No general changes in wages are reported since April. The cost of stock is lower. Selling prices are steady but apparently will work lower. In goods for foreign trade, English and Australian demand has improved, and that from South Africa continues good. New selling agencies are to be established in South America. Collections are generally good.

Demand for morocco has fallen off since April, and some manufacturers report it as never so poor as during the last two months of the quarter. Orders are placed for immediate needs only, as buyers expect a drop in prices. Factories are running on full time but in most cases on diminished production, ranging from 50 per cent to full capacity. Some are producing more goods than they are selling, which shows confidence in the future. Wages are unchanged; and there has been no important change in the cost of stock, although the tendency is downward. Selling prices are steady, although concessions are occasionally made to the buyer; collections good.

Establishments in various industries, mainly boots and shoes and

leather, which reported 2,022 persons on the rolls for the week ending April 14, report 1,659 for the week ending July 14, a decline of 17.95 per cent. The weekly payroll changed from \$20,622 to \$15,429, a decrease of 25.18 per cent.

**NEW BEDFORD.** At the close of the quarter the cotton mills are running on full time and up to full capacity, with orders ahead, and no prospect of a shutdown. The increase in cost of cotton and decline in selling prices of product have not materially affected the establishments as yet, although it is claimed that orders for future production could not be taken at present prices. The rate of wages has not changed and is generally satisfactory; collections good.

Establishments reporting return 6,076 and 6,198 employés for the weeks of April 14 and July 14, respectively, a gain of 2.01 per cent; the weekly payroll rising from \$46,554 to \$46,958, a gain of 0.87 per cent.

**Peabody.** The demand for sheep leather has not been as good during the quarter as for the corresponding months in 1899, although at the close increased activity is shown. As a rule, there is confidence in the future, and a good fall trade is anticipated. In the fancy sheep leather branch, the same conditions prevail. Contractors for finishing sheep skins report more business than last year, or for the spring months, and greater confidence among dealers. India goat finishers report lessened demand since April, and in comparison with the second quarter of 1899. In wax kip, increased demand is reported at the close of the quarter, but the industry is quiet. As a whole, the first six months of the year will not compare favorably with the corresponding months in 1899. Full time is reported, but with lessened production in all lines. Wages, as to rates, are unchanged; earnings diminished on account of decreased production; cost of stock and selling prices steady, but subject to concessions.

In the machinery industry (leather machinery), demand is not as active as in 1899, but still remains good. Establishments report full time and are running to full capacity; wages are unchanged; cost of stock is lower; selling prices are tending lower; collections are good.

Establishments canvassed in the different industries, which reported 1,261 persons employed for the week ending April 14, report 1,152 for the week ending July 14, a decrease of 8.64 per cent. The weekly payroll was \$12,125 for the earlier week and \$11,294 for the later, a decline of 6.85 per cent.

**WOBURN.** Increased activity is shown for the quarter in the leather industry, due in part to recovery from the strike of the buffers previously reported. One establishment is shut down for repairs. Full time is reported in general, and production up to 90 per cent of capacity. Wages are generally unchanged, although the introduction of new machinery, partly on account of the buffers' strike, is said to have lessened earnings in that branch.

Decreased demand is reported for stiffenings, heels, and cut stock, owing to the prevailing dulness in the boot and shoe industry. The establishments are running to about 50 per cent of full capacity. No change is reported in wages, although, under the conditions named, earnings are diminished. The cost of stock and selling prices are unchanged.

The number of employes reported from establishments canvassed for the weeks ending April 14 and July 14 was, respectively, 963 and 995, a gain of 3.32 per cent; the weekly payroll changed from \$8,583 to \$9,569, a gain of 11.49 per cent.

**WORCESTER.** The reports from the different industries may be condensed as follows: Machine tools, demand still strong, in some cases foreign orders refused as the home market absorbs the product; establishments running full time and to full capacity; wages unchanged; stock somewhat lower in cost; selling prices firm; local collections slow, otherwise good. Textile machinery generally, slight decline in demand during April, overcome by stronger market in later months; wages unchanged; outlook favorable. In the manufacture of wool spinning and carding machinery, however, there is little present demand, although establishments are running full time on old contracts or stocking up. Rolling-mill machinery slightly less demand than formerly, although the first six months of the year show a great gain in sales over same months in 1899, and establishments are running full on old contracts. Paper-box machinery depressed as compared with preceding quarter; selling prices unchanged. Woodworking machinery generally active, with slight decline in latter part of June; wages and selling prices unchanged. Water-wheels and power transmitting machinery, slight decline as compared with preceding quarter, and production not equal to that of corresponding months in 1899. Machinery shears, active; full time and full capacity; outlook excellent. Machine knives, decline in demand since June; running full time, however, and up to full capacity generally. In all the foregoing lines, establishments are quite generally working on a summer schedule of 55 hours per week, giving employes a short day on Saturday. Frequently overtime is made on other days so that full earnings are secured. In one or two instances, establishments report diminished production or short time on account of exceptional circumstances, for example, changes in organization of plant or in the executive force. In boiler making, activity is fully as great as in April and the outlook good; establishments running to full capacity; wages generally unchanged, but advances are reported in certain instances. Malleable iron work, less activity than in 1899 or than in the early months of the present year. Wages unchanged with perhaps a downward tendency; selling prices working lower; collections poor. Brass and bronze foundries, less activity than in April, although establishments are fairly busy. Wire goods, the dulness in June has been followed by a somewhat



better demand; outlook for export sales encouraging. The demand for wire goods during the closing months of 1899 was extraordinary, and naturally has not kept up to same level. Establishments are running on full summer time and from 75 per cent to full capacity. No change in wages; selling prices steady, although some concessions are reported. Collections excellent for May, fair in June, and poor in July.

Machine screws, less active than during preceding quarter; nevertheless, the production for entire year has been up to a high level and it is only by comparison with the extreme activity of 1899 that any decline is noticed. Establishments are running nearly full; wages unchanged; selling prices remain as in April. Satinets, the usual seasonal demand is starting slowly; buyers are evidently expecting lower prices; wages unchanged; the cost of stock is lower in some lines, but generally firm; the tendency is toward lower prices on sales; collections good. Building generally, rather light; stone cutting active; wages in last-named branch increased May 1, following a strike, working hours being reduced from nine to eight and the rates per hour increased from 28 @ 34 cents to 35 @ 37½.

Establishments in various industries reporting for the weeks ending April 14 and July 14 show a decrease in the number on the rolls from 7,521 to 6,327, or 15.88 per cent. The weekly payrolls, respectively, were \$86,593 and \$69,413, a decline of 19.84 per cent.

To summarize, the reports by industries indicate a decline in the number of persons employed during the week ending July 14 as compared with that ending April 14 in the following industries: Boots and Shoes (including Soles, Heels, and Cut Stock); Building Materials; Clothing; Cooking, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus; Leather; Machines and Machinery; Metals and Metallic Goods; Musical Instruments and Materials; Paper; Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding; Woollen Goods; and Worsted Goods. The following industries show an increase under a similar comparison: Cotton Goods; Liquors (Bottled) and Carbonated Beverages; Liquors (Malt); Print Works, Dye Works, and Bleacheries. In many cases, the decline in number employed in the later as compared with the earlier week is due to the difference in the season, leading to shutdowns, vacations, etc.

In the aggregate, establishments which were canvassed in the different industries show a decline in persons employed, in the comparison of weeks named, from 76,464 to 67,713, or a decrease of 11.44 per cent; the weekly payroll for these persons dropping from \$651,235 to \$573,881, or 11.88 per cent.

By cities, the comparison for the weeks named shows a less number employed in Boston, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Peabody, and Worcester; and a larger number employed in Brockton, Cambridge, Chicopee, Fall River, New Bedford, and Woburn.

Generally, inquiry and demand from buyers of industrial products have gradually declined during the past three months, as indicated by the canvass of our agents; and although in some lines great activity continued up to the end of June, it has diminished since. The difference in seasons will account for this in part, and the uncertainty usually shown in the year of a presidential election is an important factor. But apart from these reasons, it is well-known that the general stagnation prevailing prior to 1898 depleted the market, and the resumption of activity was followed by the extraordinary volume of production shown in nearly every line during the year 1899. Manifestly, this could not continue up to the level reported at that time. Demand for the moment was in advance of the productive capacity of the existing plants, and in many cases facilities were enlarged to meet it. As demand and production were finally equalized, concessions in prices became more general. With the first noticeable fall, orders were restricted to immediate needs owing to the expectation of a further decline. There is, nevertheless, everywhere shown a feeling of confidence in the future, and an expectation that although the so-called "boom" of last year may have passed industrial activity will still continue resting upon a sounder basis than then existed.

**Cost of Living.** We give, as usual, a tabular presentation of retail prices of certain standard articles of food in Boston at different dates during the quarter.

*Retail Prices, Standard Articles, Boston Market.*

ARTICLES.	May 1	June 1	July 1	July 31
Beef, lb. sirloin steak . . . . .	.25 @ .28	.25 @ .28	.28	.25 @ .28
rump steak . . . . .	.28 @ .30	.28 @ .30	.30	.30
rib roast . . . . .	.12 @ .20	.12 @ .20	.12 @ .20	.12 @ .20
chucks . . . . .	.08 @ .12	.08 @ .12	.09 @ .12	.08 @ .10
corned, fancy brisket . . . . .	.10	.12	.12	.12
corned, ordinary . . . . .	.07 @ .10	.07 @ .10	.08 @ .10	.05 @ .10
Lamb, lb. hind quarter . . . . .	.15	.10	.18	.16 @ .18
fore quarter . . . . .	.09 @ .10	.09	.10	.10
slide . . . . .	.13	.13	.15 @ .18	.16
short chops . . . . .	.25	.25	.25	.25 @ .30
Mutton, lb. hind quarter . . . . .	.14	.12½ @ .14	.12½ @ .14	.14
fore quarter . . . . .	.07 @ .08	.07	.07	.08
whole . . . . .	.10 @ .11	.10 @ .11	.10	.09
short chops . . . . .	.25	.25	.25	.25 @ .30
Tripe, lb. . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.08
Ham, lb. . . . .	.13	.13	.13	.13
Bacon, lb. . . . .	.12 @ .13	.12	.12 @ .13	.13
Pork, lb. fresh . . . . .	.11 @ .12	.11	.11 @ .12	.12 @ .13
salt . . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10
corned shoulder . . . . .	.10	.10	.09	.09
smoked shoulder . . . . .	.10	.10	.09	.10
pigs' feet, . . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.08
Sausages, lb. ordinary . . . . .	.11	.11	.11	.11
Bologna . . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10
Frankfort . . . . .	.11	.11	.11	.11
Lard, lb. . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10

*Retail Prices, Standard Articles, Boston Market—Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	May 1	June 1	July 1	July 31
Butter, lb. best creamery . . . .	.25	.25	.25	.25
good creamery . . . . .	.23	.23	.23	.23
dairy . . . . .	.20	.20	.20	.20
Cheese, lb. best domestic . . . .	.16	.15	.15	.15
ordinary . . . . .	.12	.12	.12	.12
Eggs, dozen, fresh . . . . .	.17	.18	.20	.20
Cape . . . . .	.20	.20	.25	.25
suburban . . . . .	.22	.21	.28	.28
Fish, lb. cod, fresh . . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.08
cod, salt . . . . .	.10 @ .15	.10	.10	.10
haddock . . . . .	.08	.08	.08	.08
halibut, fresh . . . . .	.20	.17	.20	.20
halibut, smoked . . . . .	.20	.25	.20	.20
Lobsters, lb. boiled . . . . .	.20	.20	.22	.22
Clams, qt. . . . .	.15	.15	.15	.15
Turkey, lb. medium quality . . . .	.18	.18	.18	.15 @ .18
Chickens, lb. native . . . . .	.28 @ .30	.28 @ .30	.30	.30
good . . . . .	.18 @ .25	.20	.20 @ .25	.20
Fowl, lb. . . . .	.15 @ .17	.15	.15	.15
Geese, lb. . . . .	.18	—	.25	.25
Ducks, lb. . . . .	.18	—	.20	.20
Potatoes, pk. white . . . . .	.25	.25	.25	.25
Onions, qt. . . . .	.10	.08	.08	.08
Cabbage, head . . . . .	.05	.15	.10	.10 @ .12
Apples, pk. . . . .	.65 @ .85	.75	1.00	.40 @ .60









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